The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

IN THIS ISSUE

Why Should the Japanese Be Allowed to Rule Shanghai?

Two Ill-Timed British Editorial Comments

Japanese "State-Building" Activities at Mukden

Defeat for Imperial Japan Necessary to Secure the Liberation of the Japanese People

Japan Seizes Part of the International Settlement at Shanghai

The Attitude of the South

Graphic Photographs of the Military Activities at Shanghai

Nationalizing Imperial Jehol . . . . By John Goette

Crisis in China's Largest Shipping Company . . . . . By Paul K. Whang

China's Planned Industrialization . . . By P. T. Lau

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

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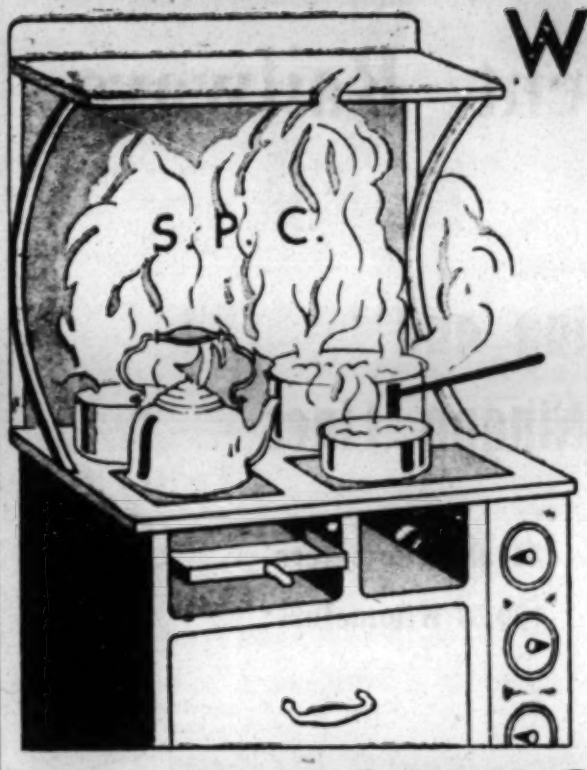

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Two Ill-Timed British Editorial Comments 295
Why Should the Japanese Be Allowed to Rule Shanghai?.. 296
Defeat for Imperial Japan Necessary to Secure the Liberation of the Japanese People..... 298
Japan Seizes Part of the International Settlement at Shanghai..... 300
Japanese "State-Building" Activities at Mukden 308

Special Articles

Nationalizing Imperial Jehol ..... By John Goette 309
Crisis in China's Largest Shipping Company..... By Paul. K. Whang 312
China's Planned Industrialization .....By P. T. Lau 318
In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction 320
Who's Who in China 321
Men and Events 322
New Books of Interest in the Far East..... 322
The Attitude of the South 324
What the Ships Carry between America and China..... v

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
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Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

TWO ILL-TIMED BRITISH EDITORIAL COMMENTS

AT least two British editors were a little unfortunate in their comments on the Shanghai situation. The British editor who conducts a column in the American *Evening Post and Mercury* used the greater part of a column to explain why the Shanghai Municipal Council "could not declare a state of emergency." Yet on another page of the very same paper (issue of January 28) appeared a copy of the Council's proclamation declaring such a state of emergency. The British editor's argument was that the opportunity to declare such a state of emergency "had been lost."

The premier British newspaper in Shanghai was likewise a little unfortunate in its editorial policy in the matter of the Chinese-Japanese dispute. It followed up previous advice to the Chinese to "give in" to the Japanese by saying in its editorial of January 27 (the day before the ultimatum expired):

> "The Chinese authorities are stated to be convinced of the need for coming to terms with Japan at the earliest possible moment. Their trouble seems to lie in their inability to recognise that time is the essence of the contract. It is practically immaterial whether the realities with which they are confronted come from the unjust dispensation of a malign fate, from the perverse malice of human agency or from the defects of their own composition. They are responsible for the display of prudent solicitude for the welfare of their country. They can preserve its prestige most effectively by totally disregarding their own prestige. It may be objected that their task is too difficult. If it be then there can be little doubt that it will be attempted on their behalf by others. It is impossible to avoid sympathy with them in their plight, however plainly it may be derived from their own past errors of omission and commission. Promulgation of new principles designed to retrieve those errors must be deferred. The need now is for definite action in one direction only—a prompt and unmistakably effective acceptance of the inevitable claims now made upon them with compelling insistence."

Two days later this same British newspaper was impelled to introduce its account of the Japa-

nese attack of the previous night with the following words:

> "Following quickly on top of a proclamation by Rear-Admiral K. Shiosawa, Commander of the First Japanese Fleet in Chinese Waters, that he was determined on military action in Chapei, *despite the acceptance of the Japanese demands* by General Wu Te-chen, the mayor of Greater Shanghai, and the Japanese Consul-General's assurance that the acceptance was considered satisfactory "for the time being," Japanese marines at 11.10 last night entered Chapei where, at the time of going to press, brisk fighting was in progress."—(The italics are those of *The Review*.

The giving of advice in this way is sometimes "dangerous" and argues a lack of familiarity with previous Japanese procedure in Manchuria. The advice was all the more ill-timed as it so happens that, for the time being at least the Japanese abandoned their invasion into Chapei, owing to unexpected Chinese resistance.

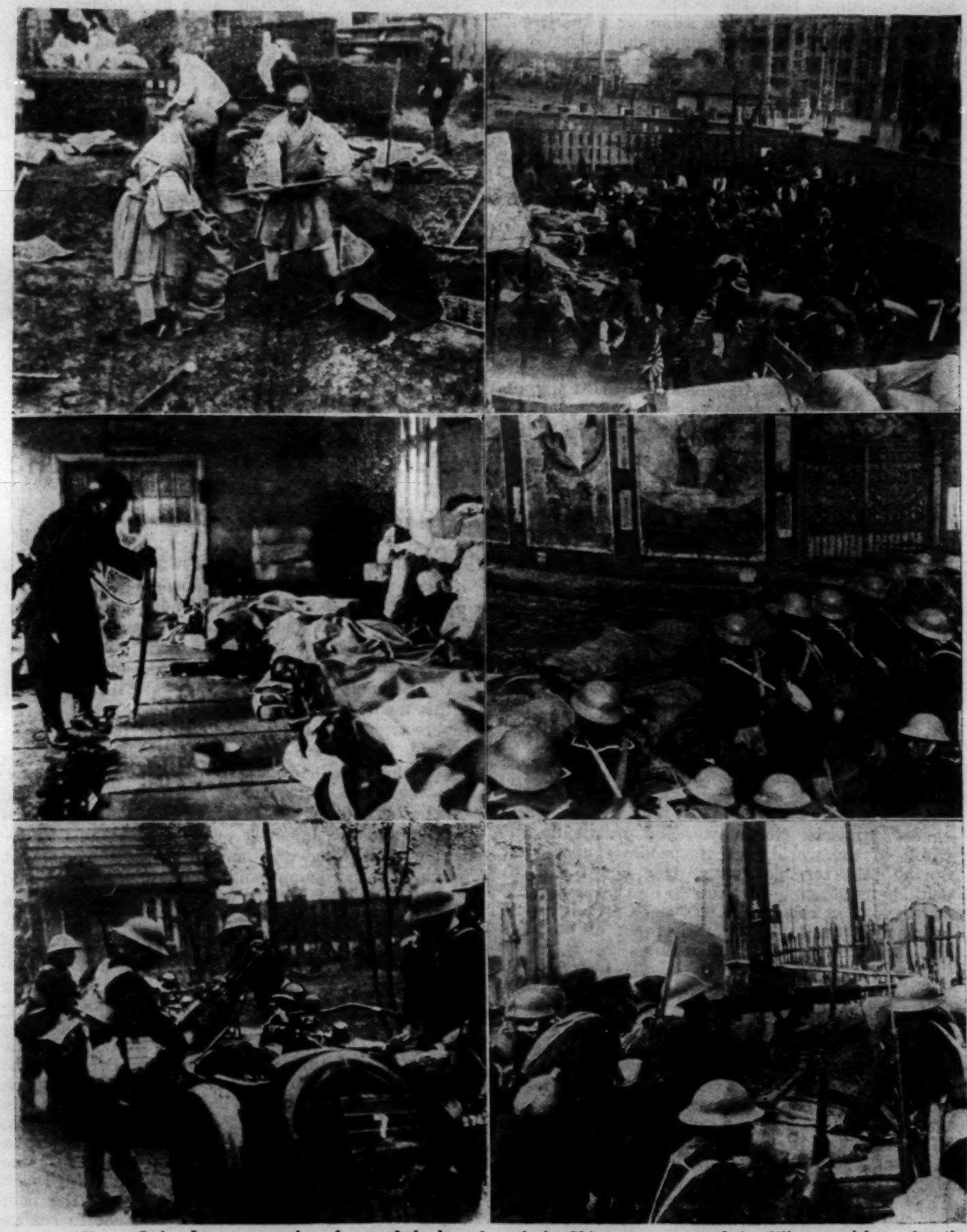
WHY SHOULD THE JAPANESE BE ALLOWED TO RULE SHANGHAI?

IT is high time that the Western nations of the world should take a hand in the situation at Shanghai. The first thing to do is to expose the hollowness of all Japanese pretensions and declarations. Above all it is necessary not to pay any attention to what the Japanese *say*, but to keep one's eyes on what they are *doing*. It was stated in these columns last week that the Japanese Navy was making a puppet of the local government. Since that they have done more than that. They have simply taken over actual control of the whole Hongkew district of Shanghai. They search occupants of vehicles and pedestrians without reference to the police. They shoot or smash electric lights as the fancy suits them on the ground that the light that they shed gives snipers too much of an opportunity. The lights, by the way, belong to an American company. The example of the Japanese volunteers in citizen clothes going around with weapons has naturally been followed by the Chinese. Chinese snipers are continually having pot shots from the shelter of houses or roofs at the Japanese. The Japanese then reply with Lewis guns or what not. The vicinity of the Astor House was made a battlefield in this way in the early hours of February 1. Not satisfied with taking over control of Hongkew the Japanese have in the meantime also tried a few sorties on the south side of Soochow creek and in other parts of the Settlement. This has brought them into conflict not only with the Municipal police but also with the American Marine detachments. The area which the U. S. Marines are defending is in the Western part of the Settlement, one of the points being the Stone Bridge across the Soochow creek (in purely Chinese territory). The American Marine commanders have taken an unyielding attitude from the very start. Early in the week seeing that sandbag ramparts were being put up facing the bridge the American commander gave notice that, without enquiring whether the "offenders" were Chinese or Japanese, and regardless of whether any shots had emanated from the sandbags or not, the American Marines would start shooting at those sandbags if work on them was continued.

The Japanese *say* they will observe the neutrality of the Settlement while at the very moment their *acts* give the lie to the statement. A few further examples will make this statement clear. Every now and then the charge is made by Chinese or Westerners that the Japanese have taken control of this or that International police station in Hongkew. This is always denied by the Japanese. So far, it is true that the Japanese have not gone inside of these various police stations, and ordered the Municipal police out of the premises. But they have gained their object in individual cases by just as effective and more subtle means. The Japanese marine command will merely picket the police station and given an order that no one shall leave it, during certain hours, the ground given being that "it would be unsafe in view of the situation." Now let us take a look at how the police functions are being carried out in the Hongkew district of Shanghai. The Municipal police stand around mostly as ornaments. The actual police work is done by Japanese marines, who frequently act on the bidding of Japanese citizen reserves and volunteers, who with a little white band on their sleeves, and a revolver or heavy stick in their hands, roam the streets in a swashbuckling manner and tell the marines what to do. The civilian Japanese are much more offensive than the Marines. Comes along some Chinese or a group of them. They are confronted with bayonets or threats in a language they do not understand. Their first impulse is to run, but woe betide them if they do. The principal duty of the International police in such instances is to shout out to the Chinese "Poo yao tung" (Don't move!) with a view to preventing another innocent Chinese from being shot down. Whatever the reason, one may see at all hours of the day and night in Hongkew, groups of Chinese, men, women, and children being marched through the streets by Japanese marines and civilian volunteers with drawn revolvers and being escorted to wherever the Japanese chose to take them. Any attempt of the Municipal police to interfere with these operations would subject the police to fire from the Japanese. Such groups of Chinese have been executed wholesale by the Japanese, the exact numbers not being obtainable.

At the time of writing a proposition is being mooted to have the American and British marines and troops take over the policing of various areas in and around the Settlement, the Japanese and Chinese to withdraw to whatever points may be agreed on. It certainly is to be hoped that some such agreement will be come to, as the presence of the Japanese marines is the one thing that is disturbing the peace. No matter what the Japanese do they cannot protect their individual people except by removing them, and as a matter of fact the great majority of the Japanese in Hongkew have withdrawn as have many thousands of Chinese, and a great proportion of Westerners. It is also to be hoped that a representative of some Western naval unit here will arrive so as to take the command of the disposition of the forces out of Japanese hands. A very simple solution of the present difficulty

JAPANESE MILITARY ACTIVITIES AT SHANGHAI



Upper Left—Japanese monks of one of the branches of the Shinto sect engaged in filling sand bags for the Japanese marines to use in constructing defences. *Upper Right*—Japanese civilians, ronins and others engaged in similar work. *Center Left*—Some Japanese marines and sailors who were wounded or killed in the fighting; according to report some 17 truck-loads of Japanese dead have been carted out of Hongkew and Chapei for transportation on a gunboat to Japan. *Center Right*—Japanese marines and sailors behind a street barricade in Hongkew. *Lower Left*—Japanese motor-cycle brigade. *Lower Right*—Japanese marine operating a machine-gun against the Chinese troops (or civilians).

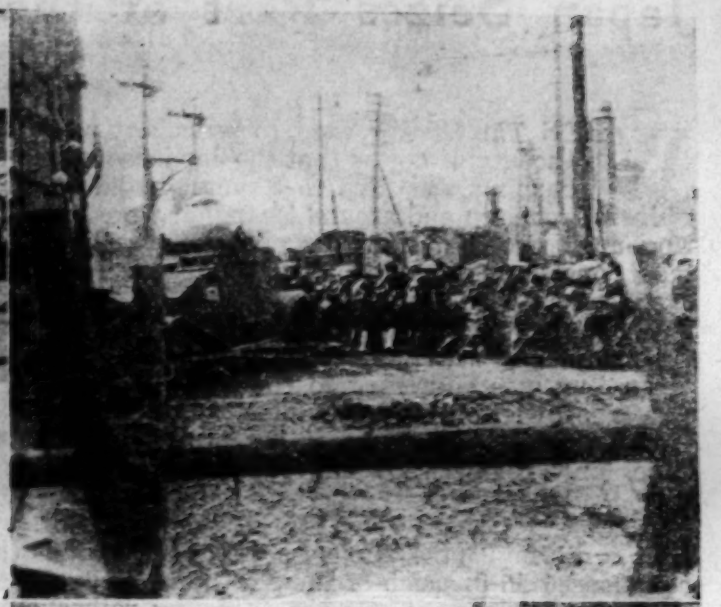
would be to adopt towards the Japanese now the same expedient that the Japanese did towards the British in the taking of Tsingtao in the Great War. The Japanese commander simply assigned the British troops to some inconspicuous out-of-the-way posts where, to all intents and purposes they were merely ornaments and helpless either for good or evil. That is just what should be done with the present Japanese forces here. They should be assigned to posts where they would become innocuous. Then the sniping, the bombing and incendiarism which has so far been engaged in by irregular bands of Chinese, as well as by Japanese would undoubtedly come to an end, and Shanghai would enjoy a much more peaceful atmosphere than it does at present. Indeed—this is mentioned as a desideratum more than as a practical expedient—if the Western powers would simply order the Japanese military and naval units out of Shanghai entirely and bluntly inform them (which is the truth) that it is their presence that is the cause of the disorders in Shanghai, and that the Western powers would undertake the protection of all citizens here, Japanese included, then the shining aura of Japanese prestige which Japan has built up during the past few months would fade and Shanghai could go on with its trade as before. The Japanese should be made to see that they cannot engage in commerce by force, and that any attempt on their part to castigate the Chinese on that score will be put down by the other nations.

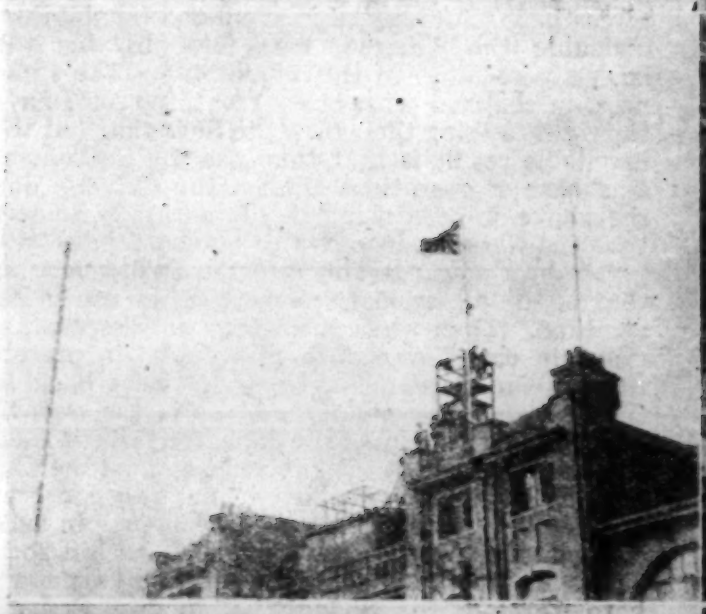
Already now the majority of the major nations of Europe, including France and Italy, and also America, have made protests to Japan on its procedure in Shanghai, and the time will probably come when more than protests will be necessary to make the Japanese realize the error of their ways. It would relieve the pressure on Shanghai very considerably if the American fleet now concentrating for manuvers in Hawaii waters were to steam a few days in a generally northwestern direction. Undoubtedly the commanders of the forty odd Japanese war vessels now concentrated on Shanghai would suddenly realize that they had pressing business nearer home.

Defeat for Imperial Japan Necessary to Secure the Liberation of the Japanese People

THE *Review* has on a previous occasion called attention to the great similarity between Imperial Germany prior to 1914 in its relations to the rest of the world, and Imperial Japan at this present time in its relations to the rest of the world. Imperial Germany was ruled by a clique which relied on the divine right of Kings. Imperial Japan is ruled by a clique which supports the theory that the Japanese Emperor is the Son of Heaven. Imperial Germany merely armed itself to the teeth, but did not strike until a tense world situation supervened. Imperial Japan has struck at an opportune moment when there was no world tension, but rather world chaos. Imperial Germany defied practically the whole of the world, and its people supported it during four terrible years. One heard a great deal about hanging the Kaiser, but, be it remembered, that in the end it was the German people themselves that put the Kaiser out of business and threw the divine-right-of-kings-theory to the four winds. Imperial Japan today is also defying the whole world and has been getting away with it remarkably well up until this time. Japan today is the last stronghold of the wornout theory of some one person or family being appointed by heaven to rule the rest of the common herd. Such a system of government can only be successfully continued by glossing over the real state of affairs by a series of military victories. That is the situation in Imperial Japan today. The great mass of people are still blindly following an ideal which only fools or ignoramuses will believe. That fairy tale about the Japanese Emperor being the Son of Heaven should be exposed to the Japanese people themselves for what it is. So long as Japanese arms are successful abroad the peace of the world is menaced even more than it ever was by the cohorts of Kaiser Wilhelm. The one thing that will make the Japanese people realize how they are being led by the nose is to bring Imperial Japan to its knees in the same way that Imperial Germany was brought to its knees. Then the Japanese people will begin to remove the bandages that now obscure their spiritual vision and will begin a series of introspective surveys into their own governmental organization. Then they will do exactly what the German people did. They will throw out all this medieval nonsense about the sanctity of the person of the Japanese Emperor, invite him to reside in some out of the way place and keep quiet, and then will seize the reins of government for themselves. Then there will be peace in the neighborhood of the Nipponese isles for years to come and the Japanese people will be able to devote their wonderful energy to the development of a sound economic and commercial system, and not be crushed with a weight of taxes which is made necessary by the present mikado-supporting feudal system of aristocracy. The sine-quanon to have the Japanese people brought to a realization of the foolishness of their supporting the present system of government is that Imperial Japan should suffer a sharp and unqualified defeat. The quicker the other nations of the world realize that fact the better. Probably the hardest nation to convince would be the French as they, having somewhat similar problems to the south of China that Japan has to the north, are somewhat inclined to give the Japanese a free hand in the hope that they have the same privilege in the south. But all that the French need to do is to study the history of the past quarter of a century in the Far East to realize that such a point of view is chimerical. Japan strikes when it has the chance—witness Port Arthur, Tsingtao, Manchuria and Shanghai. The real need of the moment is to realize that the old fable of the bullfrog that blew itself up to become a bull is now being enacted with the monkey who imagines himself to be a tiger.

MORE JAPANESE MILITARY ACTIVITIES AT SHANGHAI





Upper Left—Japanese barricades at one of the stations on the Shanghai-Woosung Railway which was captured by the Japanese marines. *Upper Right*—Japanese marines and sailors with modern-type armored car defending a street intersection in the vicinity of the Shanghai North, or central railway station. *Left Center*—Japanese primary school in the Hongkew section of the International Settlement, which the Japanese used as military headquarters. Note the sentries on the look-out erected on the roof. *Center right*—Another Japanese barricade in the vicinity of the railway station. *Lower Left*—Japanese primary school on North Szechuen Road used as headquaters by the Japanese military forces. *Lower Right*—Japanese sailors gunning for Chinese snipers—or possibly just ordinary Chinese civilians. The man in the lower left corner is setting up a machine-gun.

Japan Seizes Part of the International Settlement at Shanghai

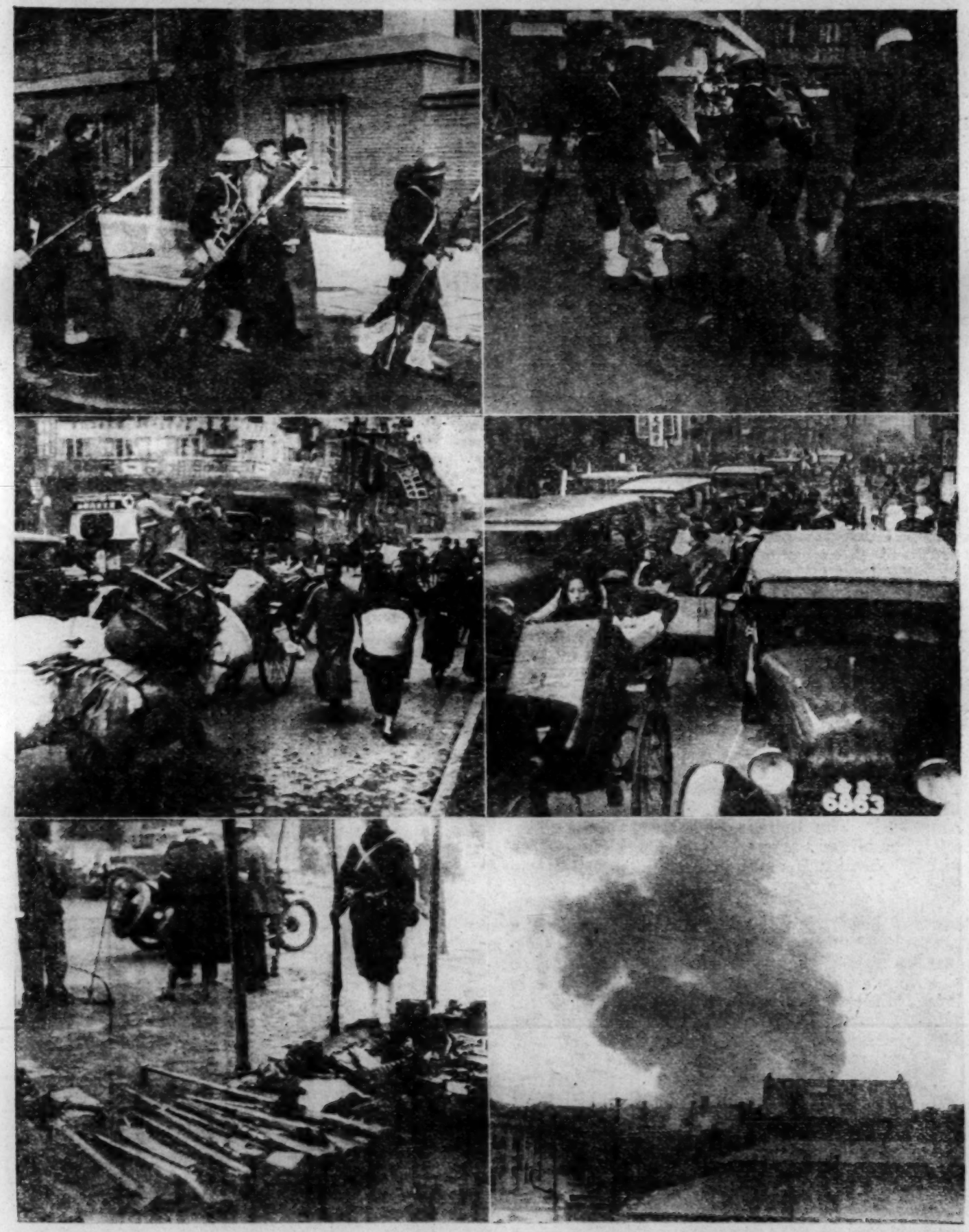
WHEN *The Review* went to press last week the situation was that the Japanese were rushing warships to Shanghai and the Chinese troops in and around Shanghai were putting up barricades, stringing out wire entanglement and building sand bank ramparts. The Japanese sent an ultimatum expiring on Thursday, January 28, at 6 p.m. calling upon the Chinese to comply with the Japanese demands. The ultimatum was addressed to Gen. Wu Teh-chen, Mayor of the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai. General Wu sent a reply within the time limit required by the Japanese, and this reply was accepted as satisfactory by the Japanese Consul General Mr. Murai. Despite this, that same night the Japanese naval authorities commenced an invasion of the Northern (Chapei) suburbs of Shanghai, cut the Woosung railway, bombed numerous private dwellings, bombed the Shanghai North railway station, bombed the Commercial Press works, both of them being gutted by fire, and generally launched a savage offensive against the Chinese, without warning, and despite the acceptance of the demands made by the Chinese that the Chinese authorities would order the suspension of boycott activities. The Chinese, however, were fairly ready for the attack, and put up an unexpected and stubborn resistance, with the result that by the following evening, on inititative of the American and British authorities, a truce was called, the Chinese at that time still being in possession of the Shanghai North railway station, this being the station from which nearly all passengers arrive and alight when travelling either to the north or south.

The destruction of the Commercial Press works by the Japanese was a characteristic piece of revenge. The Commercial Press printing establishment was one of the finest and largest printing establishments in the world. There is no establishment of equal capacity in New York City, although there are larger ones in various parts of the United States, notably the Government printing office at Washington. The Commerical Press has built up its large clientele by using modern business methods. It supplied practically all the text books and dictionaries used in the schools throughout China. Once in a while its methods have just been a little unethical. It frequently in its history reprinted American school books without permission, taking advantage of the looseness of the American copyright laws. This practice on the part of the Commercial Press once caused Frank Carpenter, syndicate writer, to use a page spread entitled, "Chinese Pirates Who Steal American Brains." American resentment ended there, but not so with the Japanese. This was the establishment which had printed the school books which had inflamed the Chinese youth against the Japanese, by references which in most cases were true, and in some cases not. That was sufficient for the Japanese. The first chance they get they would have their revenge. It came on the night of January 28 when the plant was practically destroyed by aerial raids. The presses were shattered, and the surrounding air was filled with the flying sheets of burned paper. The premises are insured with an American insurance company.

The Japanese by using the Foreign Settlement as the base of operations against the Chinese in a quarrel in which other nations have no part has placed the Foreign Settlement authorities and, indeed all the other nations of the world, on the horns of a dilemma. Technically speaking, the only excuse for the large volunteer force which the Shanghai community supports, and of the presence here of the marines and troops, which the American and British taxpayers support, is to defend the Settlement of Shanghai and its residents, principally their own nationals; but as the community here is international it boils down to this that it is the joint duty of the foreign forces here to jointly protect all the inhabitants, including the Chinese, who form by far the largest percentage of the inhabitants. The Japanese, in common with other treaty powers, have the right to bring their forces to Shanghai, but the inevitable result is that they use the Settlement as a base of operations against the Chinese, and they have so been using it. It naturally follows that the Chinese, in order to defend themselves, must shoot towards and into the Settlement, as that is the direction from which they are being attacked. Then when the troops of Western nations, in compliance with their duty to protect the Foreign Settlement, begin to shoot back at the Chinese, they put themselves in the unenviable position of helping the Japanese to vent their spite and carry out their revenge against the Chinese about a matter which in no way concerns any foreign power except the Japanese. In such circumstances the Chinese are quite within their rights in protesting to the other foreign powers here, through the Shanghai Municipal Council, against the Japanese being allowed to use the Foreign Settlement as a base for warlike operations against the Chinese. The almost inevitable result, if the Japanese continue as they have started, is that the control of the Shanghai Municipal Council will for all practical purposes disappear, for the situation resolves itself thus: Either the Chinese will say to the Foreign Municipal Council, "Very well, as you have no power to prevent the Settlement being made a base against us, then we will invade the Settlement and try our hand at it ourselves." Or the Japanese will say to the Council, "Naturally we won't stop using the Foreign Settlement as the base if our operations, as that is our right. As you are attempting to interfere with us we will simply take over the Settlement ourselves." The only thing that could stop one or the other of these two things happening is that the Japanese would voluntarily stop any further attacks on the Chinese, or that Western nations would send sufficient troops here to maintain the status quo. As things stand at present this great commercial port is in danger of being to a large extent destroyed.

The recent telegrams called attention to the fact that the there was a remarkable similarity between the Japanese allegations, pretensions

CHINESE PEOPLE FEEL EFFECT OF JAPANESE FRIGHTFULNESS



Upper Left—Chinese civilians taken into custody by the Japanese military and taken to concentration camps, possibly to be executed. *Upper Right*—This luckless Chinese is also being dragged away by the Japanese sailors for some undisclosed reason. *Center Left*—Some of the tens of thousands of Chinese who were forced to evacuate their homes in the Japanese occupied areas of Shanghai. *Center Right*—Typical scene on street leading out of the Japanese occupied areas at Shanghai. *Lower Left*—Collection of arms captured from the Chinese troops by the Japanese marines. Note the ancient beheading-knife in the foreground. *Lower Right*—The burning of the property of the Commercial Press, premier Chinese publishing concern. The Japanese first air-bombed this plant, then later on went back and deliberately set fire to the remaining buildings. The loss is estimated in excess of $6,000,000.

and actions in Manchuria and in Shanghai. It is in Shanghai particularly that the hollowness of Japanese pretensions have been made evident. The Japanese had made certain demands. The Chinese accepted them in a form which the Japanese Consular authorities considered satisfactory. Yet the Japanese naval authorities launched a night attack on the ground that the Japanese community was in danger. However much the Japanese community was in danger beforehand it certainly was put into greater danger by the Japanese attack, as it so happened that for once the Japanese had bit off more than they could swallow. The difference between Manchuria and Shanghai so far as the reaction on world opinion is concerned lies principally in the fact that Manchuria was in an out-of-the way place where the Japanese could lie, if they chose, to their heart's content, and prevent the few foreign observers who were on the spot from letting the truth have a chance, at least until the lie had had its effect abroad. Here, however, the situation is different. Instead of only a few foreigners to witness what is going on, there are thousands of them, from a score of nationalities, and the Japanese have, not yet at least, got a stranglehold on the avenues of communication. Official observers are being sent to Manchuria, after the event. Here in Shanghai official observers are not really necessary. Unofficial observers are conveying the truth to the world day by day and the Japanese have not a chance, as they had in Manchuria, to get their version of any incident to the western world one or several days ahead of the unbiased accounts of neutral observers.

There is a total of about 40 Japanese war craft in the neighborhood of Shanghai at the present time. The Japanese have about 120 war planes here, and with the arrival of troops and additional marines the Japanese forces here total about 6,000 men. The crack American cruiser *Houston* together with a number of destroyers has arrived here, with Admiral Taylor, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, in command. The British 10,000 ton cruiser *Berwick* has already arrived from Hongkong and the aircraft carrier *Hermes* is standing by at Hongkong ready to come here at a moment's notice. The 31st regiment of the U. S. Army has been ordered here from the Philippines as have also about 1,000 more marines. The French are bringing several of their warships from Saigon and the Portuguese are also sending a warship here from Macao. In the meantime also continual reinforcements to the Chinese forces around Shanghai are arriving by motor truck and railway from points between Nanking and Shanghai.

One of the inevitable incidentals to the present trouble will be the matter of the settlement of claims. Property to the extent of about eight million dollars has already been destroyed in Chapei and this is probably only the beginning. At the beginning of the week it was possible to secure war risk insurance at high rates, but at present property in the Shanghai area is not insurable at any rate whatever against war risks. An example of what Shanghai is now up against in this respect may be seen in what happened in Manchuria. Shortly after the trouble started in Mukden General Honjo issued a public notice to the effect that as the trouble was started by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang Japan would accept no responsibility for losses, although practically all the losses were caused by the Japanese military authorities and not by the Chinese. Later on as the result of of pressure brought by foreign governments there was a slight change in Japanese policy, although this has brought little satisfaction to those who have lost their property because the Japanese simply stated that the new Chinese government which was being created under their guidance would organize a Claims Commission with Japanese advisers which "would consider" the claims. One of the largest claims against the Japanese or any puppet government which they may set up is that of Andersen, Meyer & Co., an American firm representing the General Electric Co., covering power plants in various cities in Manchuria which had been started by the Chinese, using General Electric and also German equipment, but which had not been paid for. In practically all cases these power plants have been closed down, the patrons being supplied with current from Japanese plants. In the case of the Chinese plant at Antung, the construction of which had just recently been completed by Andersen, Meyer Co., and entirely unpaid for, the American consular authorities finally succeeded in forcing the rival Japanese company which took over the American plant to say that it "would consider" the claim. The settlement of these claims will eventually have to be referred to the Hague or the League of Nations for final adjudication. Enormous amounts of money, involving many nationalities, await final settlement. The German claims in Mukden alone are stated to amount to three million gold dollars.

The Japanese naval forces bombarded Nanking and the surrounding hills on the night of February 1. The bombardment by the Japanese was stated by *Reuter* to have been engaged in for the purpose of preventing Chinese troops crossing the Yangtsze. The Japanese official report of the incident says that shortly before midnight, the Chinese fortress on Shihtzushan fired upon the Japanese warships in the harbor thrice. At about the same time, the Japanese naval guards, stationed at the Nisshin Kisen hulk, were attacked by regular Chinese troops.

Serious Clash Between Japanese and Chinese Near Harbin

A serious clash between Japanese and Chinese troops occurred at dawn on January 31 at Shwangchengfu, on the Chinese Eastern railway, 30 miles south of Harbin. The Japanese admit losing 21 men killed, and declare that the Chinese left 400 dead after their bayonet charges had been repulsed. It is understood that the transportation of Japanese troops to Harbin was facilitated by the Soviet agreeing to their using the southern extension of the Chinese Eastern railway. It was reported that M. Rudy, manager of the railway, went to Changchun to make the necessary arrangements.

A Japanese report states that 3,000 Chinese troops attacked the station at dawn and the Japanese immediately made preparations to defend. The Chinese opened with a strong artillery bombardment in the course of which five shells struck the Japanese military train, killing several men and doing considerable damage.

The Chinese followed up the bombardment with a bayonet charge, but after several hours' fighting the Chinese were repulsed, leaving 400 dead.

The Japanese casualties were 21 killed and 38 wounded. The wounded include two officers. The Chinese troops belong to General Ting Chao, who is reported to have refused to consider the Japanese demand that he would evacuate Harbin.

THE CHINESE DEFENCE LINES NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION

The upper picture shows one of the Chinese defences hastily erected in the vicinity of the North railway station; also it shows some of the thousands of terrified Chinese who fled from the area as a result of the Japanese attack. The lower picture, also taken in the vicinity of the railway station, shows more of the tens of thousands of terrified Chinese humanity fleeing into the International Settlement or out into Chinese territory.

Stubborn Resistance by Chinese Troops: Japanese Casualties Heavy

The above heading is the one used by the Japanese Press Union in its bulletin of Jan. 29 describing the fighting in the Chapei area the night before. The following is the Japanese account, which so for as one can judge, is fairly accurate.

Chinese regular troops and armed plain clothes men along North Szechuan Road and near the headquarters of the Japanese naval landing party offered unusually stubborn resistance on the night of Jan 28, when the Japanese bluejackets tried to report for garrison duty in the area assigned to the Japanese naval forces by the conference of all foreign commanders.

It was not until five o'clock the next morning, five hours after the Japanese sailors took their posts, that the Japanese were able to control fully the area assigned to them for garrison duty.

The Japanese authorities had warned the Chinese to withdraw their troops from districts adjacent to the Settlement and its extension, and desist from all hostile preparations; this warning had not been complied with by the Chinese. Armed plain clothes were extremely active, and the Japanese residents in Chapei were in a dangerous position, which forced the Japanese to take steps to drive back the Chinese soldiers.

During the clash, Chinese "pienyitui" (plain-clothes men) fired upon the Japanese from second story windows, from dark alleys, and other inconspicuous corners. as did the regular troops. Sanyi-li, near the Shanghai *Nippo's* office (Japanese newspaper), where considerable Chinese troops and armed plain clothes were concentrated, was the last to fall.

Paoshan Road, which leads to the Chinese city from the International Settlement, and the vicinity of the Japanese naval landing party were two of the other places where there was heavy fighting. Chinese machine guns and artillery guns began rattling as soon as the Japanese marines took their posts at midnight. Ssucha Road, about 50 metres north of the Hongkew railway crossing, was another point where heavy resistance was offered by the Chinese regular troops.

Chinese police officers, who fired upon the Japanese, were quickly disarmed. The district lying between Dixwell Road and North Szechuan Road, a Chinese territory between two Settlement extensions, was quickly occupied by the Japanese.

A few score of regular Chinese soldiers were made captives and taken to the landing party headquarters.

On the morning of Jan. 29 every "suspicious" looking Chinese passing on Dixwell Road or North Szechuan Road was halted and examined. Any one carrying arms or other weapons was deprived of his weapons before being permitted to go on. As the district which Japanese marines have to patrol is spacious and the number of Japanese marines very small, less than 2,000, the Japanese garrison sailors were having great difficulty in examining the passers-by or in patrolling their designated areas. Traffic was congested on both North Szechuan Road and Dixwell Road, as well as Woosung Road.

Little cooperation from the S. M. C. police officers was received by the Japanese in regulating traffic or preserving order along these Settlement extension roads. There was almost no S. M. C. policeman on duty on these two roads, apparently having been concentrated at some other sections of the Settlement. The few Japanese marines were doing their best to patrol these districts. [This is a characteristic Japanese "touch." The truth is that the Japanese marines took control out of the hands of the Municipal Police.—Ed. *C. W. R.*]

Japanese naval officials pointed out that the casualties were high in proportion to the actual number of marines who participated in the night's activities. The number of Japanese marines who reported for duty along North Szechuan Road, Chapei, and Dixwell Road, reached slightly below 2,000. Japanese casualties up to Feb. 2 were given as: Killed, 20; seriously wounded, 182; slightly wounded, 91. Total 193.

(The Japanese naval authorities claimed that the night's action on the part of the Japanese did not constitute any "offensive naval action". The clash they claimed, came as a result of Chinese preparations and attack, while the Japanese bluejackets were trying to report for garrison duties, as outlined and assigned at a conference of all foreign commanders because of the declaration of a "state of emergency" by the Municipal Council.)

The following weapons were seized by the Japanese from the Chinese soldiers during Jan. 29, morning early clash: 14 infantry rifles, 2 heavy machine guns, 1 automatic rifle, large quantities of ammunition, 1 Chinese sword, 1 Chinese pick.

The above is the Japanese account. It will be noted that the booty is very small.

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The Japanese reports of February 2 stated that residents in the Hongkew district were again disturbed and kept awaken all through the previous night by active "pienyitui" parties, who nightly fire upon Japanese houses, the Japanese Consulate-General's building, the Japanese Telegraph Office, and the Japanese Club. Japanese naval guards discovered a party of these plain clothes men firing upon the Japanese houses and passers-by from a rice shop next to the Higashi-Hongwanji Temple on Wuchang Road during the night. These snipers were hiding behind covers made of empty rice bags and flour sacks. Eighteen of these were caught by the Nipponese marines early in the morning.

The Chinese military and other officials are reported by the Japanese to be recruiting fresh "pienyitui" corps men in Nantao, promising to give 100 dollars for killing one Japanese.

At the same time, posters urging all able-bodied Chinese youths to join the 19th Route Army, now facing the Japanese in Chapei, are seen in various parts of the French concession signed by General Tsai, acting commander of the 19th Route Army.

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Foreign Settlement Council Declares State of Emergency

The Municipal Council of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai issued a proclamation Jan. 28 as follows:

PROCLAMATION

DECLARATION OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY

The Council for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, by virtue of the power and authority in it vested, hereby makes proclamation that from 4 p. m. on Thursday, January 28, 1932, a STATE OF EMERGENCY exists, and authorizes the adoption of all requisite measures for the maintenance of order and good government of the Settlement.

By Order,
J. R. JONES,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, January 28, 1932.

This was followed a few days later with another proclamation amplifying the above.

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Japan Charged with Violating S. M. C. Neutrality

Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council have filed a letter of protest with the Council calling attention to the circumstances accompanying the Japanese invasion of Chapei.

An identic letter has been sent to Mr. E. S. Cunningham, American consul general and senior consul.

The letter follows:

Brig.-General E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.C., D.S.O.,
Chairman,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Sir:

It was reported that the Japanese marines started an advance at midnight on January 28 from the International Settlement and attacked the Chinese troops stationed in the adjacent Chinese territory. The possible extent and scope of their war-like operations and the zone of danger cannot at this hour be accurately forecasted.

The Municipal Council of the International Settlement in the interest of peace and order and in maintaining an attitude of strict neutrality decided at yesterday's meeting of the Council to declare a state of emergency in the Settlement and entrusted the responsibility of preserving peace and order in the Hongkew District to the Japanese forces. It is most regrettable that the Japanese in pursuing their hostile acts have made use of the district, the safety and good order of which they are under obligation to safeguard, as the base of their operations. Such action of the Japanese constitutes a grave violation of the neutral character of the Settlement and should therefore be immediately checked.

We have the honor to write to lodge a protest with you and beg to request you to adopt all effective measures to put an end to such an undesirable state of affairs and to call to the attention of the Japanese authorities their

responsibility for having violated the neutrality of the Settlement.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,

Yu Ya-ching, L. T. Yuan, O. S.
Lieu, Singloh Hsu, T. D. Woo.
Members, Shanghai Municipal Council

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Chinese Merchants in Shanghai Cease Operations

Business interests in Shanghai suspended operations end of last week and also this week on a huge scale in protest against to the Japanese invasion of Chapei. Led by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce the bankers, store operators and shopkeepers took joint action by closing doors, threatening to keep them closed until satisfactory assurance is given that lawful and legitimate interests will be protected.

The proclamation issued by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce follows:

"The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has decided to institute a general strike as a protest and a sign of national indignation against the military action taken by the Japanese on the night of January 28. This action has been taken in spite of a definite agreement having been reached through their efforts to meet all Japanese demands. They desire that every one should fully appreciate the position in which the Chinese commercial community has been placed by this breach of faith on the part of the Japanese. In sympathy with the above decision of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce the Chinese bankers have also declared a temporary suspension of business."

Five various commercial bodies issued the following notice:

"We, the various business associations of Shanghai, made a public statement on January 27, in which we advised our countrymen to suffer humiliation with patience and refuse to despair, because we realized the grave danger which our country was facing and were unwilling to see this center of the nation's economic life destroyed.

"To our bitter disappointment, the Japanese authorities, after having considered as satisfactory the reply of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai of January 28 to their demands, went back on their word and invaded our territory on the very evening. Our fellow citizens cannot but regard this action of theirs as an enduring disgrace to us.

"As an expression of our deep grief, we have unanimously resolved to suspend our business for a period of three days beginning from January 29. Business will be resumed on Feb. 1.

"May our compatriots never forget this day of great sorrow!"

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.
The Shanghai Bankers' Association.
The Shanghai Native Bankers' Association.
The Association of Shanghai Exchanges.
The Shanghai Shipping Association.

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Mayor Wu Protests Against Japanese Perfidy

Office of Mayor of Greater Shanghai, January 28, 1932.
Japanese Consul-General, Shanghai.

Sir:—With reference to the latest Sino-Japanese negotiations in this city, I have the honor to state that with a view to a peaceful and amicable settlement I accepted the four demands submitted by you and forwarded my reply to you this afternoon at 1.45 p. m. You expressed your satisfac tionwith my reply. At 11.25 p. m. this evening however, our Bureau of Public Safety was in receipt of an envelope bearing the title of the Consulate-General and enclosing two proclamations issued by the First Japanese Naval Squadron, one for me and one for the commissioner of public safety. The said proclamation states, inter alia that the Imperial Japanese Navy, in view of the large number of Japanese subjects residing in Chapei, and with a view to maintaining peace, desire to send troops there so as to fulfil its responsibility of maintaining order and that the Japanese naval commander hopes that the Chinese troops in Chapei should be promptly withdrawn and all military preparations removed. At 12 p. m. the Bureau of Public Safety received a report from Chapei that the Japanese marines have already commenced military activities and attacked Chinese areas.

Since you have expressed your satisfaction with my reply referred to above, the military activities of the Japanese navy cannot but cause great surprise. Responsibiilties for any consequences caused by a breach of peace and order in this city should therefore be borne by your side. I have to hereby lodge with you my strong protest and hope that you will notify your naval authorities to stop military activities at once so that the situation may not be further aggravated. Your reply will be appreciated.

Yours, etc.,
(Signed) WU TE-CHEN.

Truce Arranged—Frequently Broken

A truce was arranged between the Chinese and Japanese forces in the Shanghai area on January 30, this having been initiated by the American and British Consular authorities in consultation with the Shanghai Municipal Council. The Japanese made several complaints that this truce had been broken by the Chinese. The Japanese alleged that the roof of the Nishi-Hongwanji temple had been hit by a trench mortar shell on the morning of Jan. 31 and also that the Chinese had fired upon the Japanese marines on garrison duty in Chapei. The Japanese naval commander thereupon sent a fleet of a score of airplanes over the Settlement and beyond into Chinese territory for scouting purposes. A further truce was arranged the following day but the Japanese again complained that Chinese plain clothes men, including Chinese regular soldiers, were constantly attacking Japanese naval guards and the Japanese Club, or Japanese houses from housetops, dark alleys and other places. The Japanese claimed that several Japanese bluejackets were killed and an equal number wounded by these snipers.

In the meantime the Japanese naval forces were being strengthened daily, and on the night of Jan. 31 the Japanese tried to induce the Chinese military authorities to agree to withdraw their forces to a distance of two kilometers beyond the Settlement limits. This the Chinese military authorities refused to agree to.

Further allegations of breaking the truce were made by the Japanese Feb. 1. Towards midnight of Jan. 31 shells from artillery guns fell into the Hongkew district, one falling near the Japanese Cousulate, almost hitting the warship *Ataka* in the harbor. The Japanese temple was hit for the third time during the night by a shell fired from the direction of North station. The Japanese telegrams also mention that hundreds of Japanese were leaving Shanghai owing to the fact that their lives were in danger because of insufficient protection, but the truth is more probably that most of them have left because their business has been ruined or their means of livelihood taken from them as the result of the boycott and the troubles generally, so that the object of their remaining here has disappeared.

Chinese Alleged to Have Set Fire to Naigai Cotton Mill Buildings

About 300 Chinese students, armed and belonging to the so-called Students Volunteers, together with an equal number of Chinese mill hands, according to the *Japanese Press Union* attacked and set fire to one of the residential buildings of the Naigai Cotton Mills on Gordon Road. Two companies of British soldiers, who were keeping guard in the vicinity came to disperse the armed students and rioters, but as the local native police officers had gone over to the side of the rioters, a clash followed.

Chinese Soldiers Loot and Born Japanese Shops in Chapei

The Japanese press service reported that a Japanese glass manufacturing plant in Chapei was completely looted by Chinese soldiers end of last month. On the morning of Feb. 1, the Chinese soldiers set fire to the premises and burned it to the ground. A Japanese hot water bottle factory in the same neighborhood was also looted by Chinese soldiers. A Japanese sake brewing plant in the Chapei neighborhood was likewse fired by Chinese soldiers, the Japanese owner being killed by the Chinese troops.

Japanese Hold Chinese Civilians as Prisoners

There is one phase of the Japanese actions which is almost inexplicable. In large areas near the Hongkew Park in the neighborhood of Wonglo road, which is a Settlement road, live thousands of Chinese families. These are caught like rats in a trap and hundreds of Japanese sentries lining the streets in the neighborhood absolutely refuse permission to these people to leave the area. The area has been under fire before and there is every indication that in the near future it will become the centre of the hottest kind of warfare. Under no circumstances do the Japanese allow these Chinese to leave, despite frequent appeals. The Japanese seem to take it as an insult to them that their efforts at "protection" are unappreciated. It apparently is taken by them as an insult that anybody should want to get away from the areas which they are

policing. These Chinese are ready to abandon their household goods, and would be thankful for any assistance they can get to get away with their bare skins around a live body.

Shanghai Business at a Standstill

Business in Shanghai is naturally at a standstill. The Stock Exchange is closed, the ostensible reason being that many of the members are serving in the Volunteer Corps. The hospitals are crowded, and the staffs with the assistance of volunteers are hardly able to keep up with the demands for their services. Most of the cinemas have closed. Even the "hai alai" game in the French Concession has come to an end. The French Concession has become congested with Chinese refugees from Hongkew, and although there has been an exodus of some foreigners from the Hongkew district there has been no general flight. Indeed in some cases where the owners or occupants have found it necessary to abandon their premises because of threatening danger others have come to an arrangement with the previous occupiers that they will occupy the premises rent free in exchange for taking care of the property, taking whatever risk may be incurred by such action.

Owing to the interference of both the Japanese and Chinese military on the outskirts of Shanghai, the farmers and gardeners have great difficulty in keeping Shanghai supplied with meat, vegetables, eggs and fruit. Owing to the restricted supply and also to the increased demand for such supplies owing to the arrival in Shanghai of many thousands of troops, marines and sailors, all of whom draw their food supplies from Shanghai, and also owing to the incidence of Chinese New Year, which this year falls on February 6, prices of food are soaring. The situation for the residents, both Chinese and foreigners, is made all the more difficult owing to the fact that the Chinese banks, whose notes are practically the only ones which are current in Shanghai, have closed their doors and thus caused their issues to be either refused or heavily discounted by the exchange shops and retail merchants.

By the morning of February 3 the Chinese residents of Chapei and Shanghai began to leave in droves for other points in China. Every available steamer is packed to the utmost.

China Not to Declare War on Japan

A spokesman of the Government at Nanking January 31 categorically denied a previous report to the effect that the National Government would declare war upon Japan. "China will continue to adhere to the League of Nations' Covenant, the Briand-Kellogg pact and the Nine-Power Treaty", he declared. "But the continuous and increasingly aggressive and warlike actions taken to date by Japanese military in their attack upon our country, have forced us to adopt measures of self-defence. Whatever action we may take will be only for our own protection against Japanese invasion."

An important conference of Government leaders, including General Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Ching-wei, General Ho Ying-chin and other responsible civic and military officials was held at Nanking January 30 to consider the Shanghai situation.

Kuo Min understands that the Government is determined to resist the Japanese aggressions in Shanghai by means of force, though an appeal will be made to the Powers signatory to the Anti-War Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty to take effective action to curb Japan's flagrant violations of these treaties.

Following the conference of the Government leaders, a military conference was called by General Chu Pei-te, Chief-of-Staff of the National Government. Among those present were Generals Ho Ying-chin, Ku Chu-tung, Li Chi-sen, Yang Chieh and Teng Shih-tseng.

Cantonese Troops Eager for Fight

A Nanking telegram January 29 stated that it was evident that the Chinese Government will resist the Japanese advance. The balance of the 19th Route Army (Cantonese) still remaining in Nanking and the entire Third Division of the National Guards was mobilized and rushed to the station that morning to entrain for Shanghai to reinforce the part of the 19th Route Army now in the Shanghai area. The troops were in the highest spirits and trotted to the Hsiakwan railway station shouting patriotic slogans. They were given a rousing send-off by the crowds and all the shops along the road to the station let off fire-crackers.

All morning motor-trucks carrying ammunition and military supplies were to be seen rushing between the Nanking Arsenal and the railway station. These supplies are being sent to various points on the Shanghai-Nanking railway.

Capital Removed from Nanking to Loyang—T. V. Soong Explains Reason

T. V. Soong, who at the beginning of the week resumed his post of Minister of Finance, in addition to holding the post of Vice Minister of the Executive Yuan, issued a statement at Nanking, January 31 that the capital was being removal from Nanking to Loyang. He said that the removal to the ancient historical capital was a logical step as no government could function right under the guns of Japanese warships at Nanking, which had already been cleared for action. He said the move was the obvious answer to be the wanton, cold-blooded and unprovoked bombardment of the unfortified city of Shanghai, which was designed to terrorize the National Government into submission.

U. S. Battle Fleet Leaves for Hawaii Manoeuvres But Prepared for Contingencies

The American battle fleet of 65 ships left San Pedro, California, Jan. 31, for its February manoeuvres in Hawaiian waters. Rear Admiral Richard H. Leigh, commanding, said:—"Although this will constitute annual manoeuvres, we sail fully prepared for any contingency." The ships are loaded with a year's food supplies. Six hundred marines are on board the *Henderson* and 600 infantrymen aboard the *St. Mihiel* are equipped for landing operations and have a battery of field artillery.—

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China Invokes Arts. X and XV of Covenant

China end of last week officially invoked Articles X and XV of the League Covenant and reserved the right to invoke any other article that it might feel to be necessary.

Under Article 10 the member of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independency of all members of the League. The case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

By Article XV the members of the League reserve the right to take action for the maintenance of right and justice.

China's action placed the Council in a very embarrassing position. Under Article XV the Council must immediately proceed with an independent inquiry on which it must act. Article XVI, providing for sanctions, can only be operative if a state of war is proclaimed, which is not yet the case.

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News from the Chinese Press

Latest news from the Chapei front reports that the Chinese units in defense of Paoshan Road have received orders from Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of the 19th Route Army, to commence an assault on the Japanese positions and sweep away the lingering Japanese troops in the boundary districts between Chapei and the Settlement, before Feb. 2. Generals Tai Chih and Ou Shou-lien, two division commanders of the 19th Route Army, are personally at the front, directing the offensive. It is learned that a large number of Chinese plain-clothes men have entered the Settlement from Chapei and are very active in the Hongkew district, creating serious disturbances in the rear of Japanese forces.

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Chinese refugees from the Hongkew district tell horrible stories of Japanese brutalities to Chinese civilians in that area. According to eyewitnesses, one Chinese newsboy, while crossing the Kashing Road bridge about 7 a.m. Jan. 31, was bayonetted thrice by a Japanese marine without the least provocation and was killed outright. Another Chinese boy pedestrian at the foot of the Bridge was serached by a Japanese marine and was found to possess a paper knife. The Japanese guard took out the knife and thrust it into the boy's forehead, leaving the boy to die in agony. An unidentified Chinese was killed near the St. Lukes Hospital and his body was removed by the Japanese to an unknown place. The fourth victim was an aged Chinese woman with bound feet. One of the feet was cut off by a Japanese sentry. The woman was later removed to the Hospital in a critical condition.—*Sin Wan Pao.*

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Horrible details of savagery and brutality of Japanese plain-clothes men on Chinese girl students were described

by wounded soldiers who participated in the Roksan Garden battle west of the Tientungan Railway station on Jan. 31. Before the battle commenced, a party of forty or fifty Japanese "ronins" set upon a group of five Chinese girl students and violated them by turns. Two girl students succumbed; their bodies were found in an alleyway. The other three were carried off and their fate is unknown.

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In fear of a Japanese assault on the International Settlement from western Shanghai, a *Sin Wan Pao* report on Feb. I stated that the S. V. C. units assigned for duty in that district have begun to dig trenches along the Great Western Road. Barbed wire defenses and sandbags have also been put up at the intersection of the Great Western Road and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, near the Kwanghwa University.

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According to a Wuhu dispatch in the *Sin Wan Pao* on Jan. 30, Japanese consular officials as well as Japanese residents in the city have withdrawn to Japanese gunboats lying at Wuhu. Martial law has been declared in the city by local military authorities.

In view of the serious Sino-Japanese situation in Shanghai, the Chekiang Provincial Government issued a proclamation on Jan. 31, declaring martial law and assuming full responsibilities for the protection of foreign nationals resident in Hangchow.

According to a report in the *China Evening Post*, a Japanese gunboat lying in the Whangpoo near Kaochow village in Pootung bombarded the village at 6 a. m. Feb. I. destroying many windows and walls. Part of the Texas Oil Plant was badly damaged. Late in the night of Jan. 31 several Japanese warships lying outside Woosung made repeated attempts to advance towards the city but the attempts were frustrated when the Woosung Forts opened fire and forced them to withdraw.

According to a Hangchow telegram on Jan. 31, two Japanese airplanes flew over the coastal cities of Chekiang province for reconnoitering purpose. They visited Haining, Haiyen and other coastal districts, but did not drop any bombs. Admiral Chen Shao-kwan has telegraphed to Gen. Lu Ti-ping, Chairman of Chekiang Provincial Government, informing him that the Navy Ministry has dispatched gunboats to patrol the coast of Chekiang.

The *Shun Pao* learns that thirty war planes from the Canton Air Force have left Canton for Shanghai to assist the 19th Route Army in the defense of Shanghai against Japanese air raids. They arrived at Amoy on Jan. 30 and were expected to reach here two day later. It is also learned that a large sum of war funds has been raised by the overseas Chinese in America for the purpose of buying war planes in the United States to be sent to China to fight against the Japanese.

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Strong Criticism of Japanese Action by British Newspaper

Quoting the proverb, "Those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," the London *News Chronicle*

THE CHINESE HAVE JUST BEGUN TO USE THEIR STRONGEST WEAPON AGAINST JAPAN

Where Japan is the stronger.

Where China is the stronger.

This cartoon by McCutcheon in *The Chicago Tribune* illustrates most graphically the real reason for Japan's campaign of frightfulness at Shanghai and elsewhere. The Japanese militarists know perfectly well that the Chinese economic weapon, the anti-Japanese boycott, will finally defeat Japan even on the Manchurian issue, hence the present crisis represents, it is to be hoped, the last desperate attempt of the Japanese military clique to conquer China.

According to a special dispatch from Canton carried in the *China Evening Post*, the Kwangtung Provincial Authorities have remitted a sum of $400,000 to Shanghai as appropriations for the 19th Route Army. The Canton Bankers' Club and Canton General Chamber of Commerce also each contributed $100,000 towards the war relief fund in Shanghai. Both of these sums were remitted to Shanghai by the China State Bank. The dispatch further states that feeling is running high throughout the Kwangtung province and a war fund campaign has been launched in many cities including Canton, Swatow, Fushan and other districts sponsored by the commercial and industrial interests. It is expected that a total of at least $2,000,000 can be raised within two or three days.

in an editorial article Jan. 29 slashingly criticised the Japanese occupation of Shanghai.

What seems to have happened, says the paper, is that the Japanese military clique, which is as blind as it is arrogant and is indifferent of all but military considerations, has control of the machine of the Japanese government.

The Generals and Admirals, the *News Chronicle* states, may be doing what is right in their eyes, but there is nothing to be gained by attempts to conceal the extraordinary gravity of the resulting situation.

(*Continued on page 323*)

Japanese "State-Building" Activities at Mukden

(Written at Mukden on Jan. 25, 1932)

FOR many days the chief subject of discussion in Mukden has pertained to the efforts which a considerable number of highly placed Japanese are now making toward what they term, "the creation of a new state in Northeastern Asia." The hotels in both Mukden and Dairen are now filled to overflowing with Japanese gentlemen who are trying to reconstruct something of material benefit to Japan from the wreckage which has been created on Chinese soil by the Imperial Japanese Army. These gentlemen, whom we may designate as "state builders," include university professors, economists, financiers, industrialists, militarists, politicians, and what-not. Among the names which have appeared in the newspapers is that of Dr. M. Royama, who was designated in the *Manchuria Daily News* as an authority on "state science." In an interview which appeared on Jan. 21 Dr. Royama delivered the following bit of political philosophy:

"Manchuria is a colony of China, and so it is to Japan. Apart from the propriety of setting up an independent state therein, such enterprise might be feasible in case of some Power lending a hand in protecting and guiding it. The question who is the sovereign head is only a matter of detail.

Following this, Dr. Royama was quoted as declaring that four things should be done immediately: (1) The currency system, constituting the foundation of economic activities, must be carefully considered, even apart from the construction of a new state; (2) The judicial system ought to be improved; (3) A taxation system proof against corrupt extortion or embezzlement is an urgent need; (4) A land administration system offering equal opportunity to all (Japanese and Koreans) as well as an agricultural administration must be developed. In conclusion, Dr. Royama, uttered the following significant thoughts:

"In a word the pending Sino-Japanese issue is a sort of revoluion in Manchuria, and everything must be started afresh. Would that the man of destiny capable of staging the New State drama through, would make his debut. To sum up, the people of the Northeast should be satisfied with a form of government that meets their needs and, at the same time, lies within range of possibility.

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While the readers of *The Review* are digesting the political philosophy of Dr. Royama as portrayed in the English propaganda organ of the South Manchuria Railway, we will pass on to another authority, Dr. Johannes B. Kraus, S. J., member of the St. Sophia Catholic University of Tokyo. Dr. Kraus is not a Japanese but is of German nationality; however, his address on the new Manchurian-Mongolian state which was broadcasted from Mukden on the night of Jan. 25 was delivered in the English language and then translated into Japanese for re-broadcasting to Japan. Incidentally, this broadcasting station is one of the properties of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, which Gen. Honjo took over when he occupied Mukden last September, and since has been using for disseminating Japanese military propaganda. Dr. Kraus' address was most interesting in that this eminent Jesuit took strong exception to Secretary of State Stimson's recent note to Japan (and China) on the subject of treaty observance from the standpoint of the Open Door and China's territorial, political and administrative integrity. Declaring that the time has arrived for sweeping away the fiction that China is able to govern herself or extend her authority over Manchuria, Dr. Kraus advocated that Japan be permitted to govern Manchuria under a mandate of the League of Nations. He declared his opinion that Japan is the only nation with sufficient military strength to prevent the sovietization of Manchuria similar to what has occurred in Outer Mongolia, hence Japan should be authorized to establish a mandate over the country as the only means of preserving the Open Door of Equal Opportunity. This would enable the Chinese people to develop themselves and their country under Japanese auspices until such time as the Chinese had reached a point where they could govern themselves. The situation in Manchuria according to Dr. Kraus has now reached the point where the issue is order versus chaos, hence a Japanese mandate is the only way to prevent the country from degenerating into a status designated by the phrase, "Sick Man of Asia," similar to Turkey for many decades prior to the World War. Furthermore, Dr. Kraus believes that a Japanese mandate under League auspices would provide freedom and security for some 70,000 to 100,000 White Russians and, German Mennonite refugees and approximately 1,000,000 Korean residents who allegedly have been oppressed by the Chinese officials. Since Dr. Kraus prefaced his remarks with a more or less lurid account of the mis-rule which he claimed previously existed in Manchuria, one is led to the assumption that his perusal of literature on the Manchurian question has been largely confined to Japanese inspired publications. This assumption is largely borne out by his recommendation that three fundamental measures must be carried out immediately: (1) Establishment of a strong central government in Manchuria capable of securing cooperation of the various local administrations and the creation of a uniform policy; (2) Establishment of a uniform system of currency (based on the Japanese Yen) and a unified commercial law adapted to the policy of the open door of equal opportunity; (3) Effective steps should be taken to carry out the double policy which is best for both Manchuria and Japan. In conclusion he expressed some doubt that America would accept his suggestion regarding a Japanese mandate under League auspices, but hazarded the opinion that the return of the Chinese "so-called" Central Government to authority in Manchuria "is impossible."

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In order to present a complete and well-rounded report on Japan's "state-building" activities in Manchuria, we now turn to a proclamation, some 50,000 copies of which were distributed

(Continued on page 313)

Nationalizing Imperial Jehol

BY JOHN GOETTE

The following article was written several months ago and to a certain extent the situation has changed since then. World attention is now directed towards Jehol because of the Japanese drive in that direction.

FOR at least two thousand years the area marked on the map of China as Jehol (Hot River) has been closely linked with the imperial governments of China. Ch'in Shin Huang's Great Wall runs for a distance along its frontier with Hopei Province, and thus it stood in the centuries before Christ as a bulwark against the northern invader. In the last dynasty its imperial importance was renewed when K'ang Hsi selected the city of Jehol for the site of his Summer Palace; when Ch'ien Lung was born there; and when the emperors Ch'ian Ch'ing and Hsien Feng died there.

Jehol is Neater than Peiping

Now Jehol has been elevated from a special district to the glory of a province by the Nanking government and the process of changing its imperial nature to conform with its sister provinces in their nationalistic garb has been going apace. Latest statistics give the population as nearly four millions, of which the southern portion are as splendid types of worthy Chinese as could be found anywhere. The residents of the city of Jehol dress far more neatly and cleanly than the average to be seen in Peiping, which place fares badly in comparison with the municipal orderliness of Jehol. Even the open presence of opium smoking equipment in the shops seems to have no bad effect on the populace, any more than do the fields of blossoming poppy scattered along the banks of the Luan River.

Those farms present a particularly prosperous air with the security of their stone buildings, well fed live stock and bright faced children. Several hundred boats ply up and down the River under the greatest difficulties of lack of water and swirling rapids. However, they are all loaded with paying cargoes, the boatmen are extremely well fed and of fine physique. The latter assertion is founded upon continued observation. Clothes are unworn on the River. Because of the shallowness of the water, the boatmen spend their days wearing nothing but a straw hat. Not even a vestige of loin cloth hampers these men when they scramble in and out of their craft with the changing river. However, although they do not wear garments, they possess them and frequently open the boat's locker, and unfold a pair of new blue trousers for fondling and admiration. Then the unnecessary articles are folded away again and the journey proceeds in nature's habiliment.

Nudity Promotes Fine Physique

This unconcern for what the Jehol boatmen prove to be unessential amenities spreads even to the men on the shores. Bridges are few and passages over the river are made only by fording. Clothes are in the way and the farmer rides his donkey along the banks in the same glorious nudity. Healthy, sturdy, beautiful bodies result. In contrast there are the school children in neat suits of blue under wide straw hats. Former temples are being converted into the modern schools prescribed by Nanking and are filled to capacity with bright-eyed, friendly children whose instinctive good manners are at once apparent the moment a visitor enters the school room.

In other ways Jehol continues to be an anomaly between the modernized pattern of Nationalist China and the old imperial design. In the main audience hall of the Ch'ing Summer Palace inside the fifteen mile wall which encircles this "Mountain Village for Avoiding the Heat", there rests a large photograph of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin. That in itself is not so remarkable in view of the fact that Jehol was for years one of his domains, and even today its ruler is General Tang Yu-lin, into whose hands the late Manchurian overlord placed the first power. However, that photograph rests on a throne chair of the emperors. In back of it first is a bit of old yellow imperial brocade once used by the Ch'ings, and behind that are the crossed Nationalist and Kuomintang flags, which Marshal Chang fought to his untimely death. This memorial device was arranged for the anniversary of the Marshal's assassination.

Destruction of Summer Palace

Again Jehol has defied its imperial history in the destruction of the Summer Palace by the garrison troops. A race course has been laid out in what was once the bottom of K'ang Hsi's lake on the border of which is a nicely carved stone perpetuating the time and the spot when Ch'ien Lung in a moment of overzealous fishing tumbled into the placid waters fully clothed and amazed. No horses have yet raced over the circular course, nevertheless there is reason to believe they will for Governor T'ang Yu-lin is himself a finished horseman and maintains a cavalry unit at the Summer Palace which is very sleek as to animals and cleanly dressed as to men. He has been known to entertain visitors to Jehol with some very dashing displays of horsemanship himself. Needless to say, the countryside is free from banditry.

A Denuded Forest

The race course is not far from the famous "Forest of Ten Thousand Trees". However, it cannot depend thereon for friendly shade. The ten thousand have dwindled under the axe of the firewood-seeking soldiery until today there are not ten thousand leaves in the ancient forest. As trees disappear the garrison takes to hacking down buildings, and even the basic support of the fifty-foot pagoda for a few sticks of kindling. No one man does much damage at one time, but day by day a few slivers are carved from tree or pillar until the destruction within the Palace grounds is practically universal. The grazing herd of deer raises the conjecture as to how many of those gentle animals found their way into the military stew pot for whose fires so much imperial beauty has been hacked away with needless savagery. The same state of affairs prevails in all of the striking temples beyond the Palace walls where once many hundreds of priests lived under imperial patronage. Now gatemen and a few shells of toppling walls are all that remains of these replicas of the Dalai Lama's Potola of Lahasa, and the monastery of the Panshan Lama at Tashilumpo.

The First Aeroplane

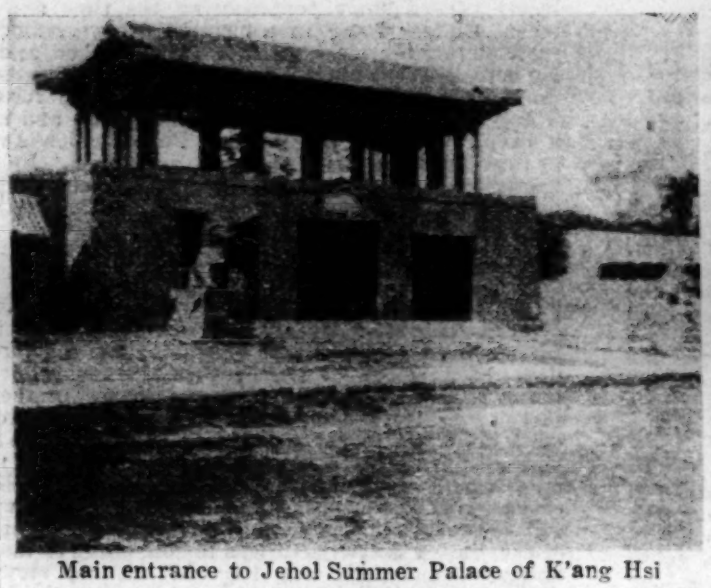
However, as the old passes the new comes. Jehol people flocked to the dikes and to the nearby hills to see the first aeroplane which visited the city a few days ago. A high military official had been injured and a rush appeal was made for a plane and a foreign pilot. The interest-stirring machine dropped out of the clouds to the sands by the river and was off again in a short space carrying the victim to a Peiping hospital.

Only one railway enters the province and is but a short spur connecting with the Peiping-Liaoning Railway. It is fed by a motor bus line which crosses Jehol using very primitive roads, chiefly river bottoms which are dry many months of the year. Transportation within Jehol city itself is very costly. The hire of a ricksha per day is three dollars compared with ninety cents in Peiping. An ordinary Peking cart charges the same fare by the day, which is excessive for a provincial centre. Nevertheless both ricksha and cart are of the first grade and even cleaner than their metropolitan counterparts. There are camel caravans also which sometimes lead to the non-edifying sight of the butchered entrails and choicer steaks of camel being washed in the river while the dogs clean the skeleton of the less fancy morsels nearby.

Honors to Dr. Sun Yat-sen

Despite its imperial background, Jehol is in the vanguard when it comes to public commemoration in honor of the late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. On the recent anniversary of Sun Wen's state funeral, this city of the emperors was be-flagged with the national colors just as the same gates once showed with the dragon pennant. Likewise, Jehol is even with or perhaps a lap ahead of Nanking's new order for passport examination. Although it is neither a port nor an inland frontier, the local authorities insist that visiting foreigners possess a Chinese visa which must be produced three or more times on the day of arrival, while a long list of questions must be supplied with written answers. Whether this exceptional procedure is a remnant of the time when the town was carefully protected against possible harm to the imperial residents, or results from the proximity of Mongolia with the danger of unwanted strangers, is hard to determine. In any case, both civil and military authorities are far more strict with passports than is met with anywhere else in North China or along the seacoast. However, inspection is carried on with the greatest consideration and by the most courteous of officials.

"Nationalizing Imperial Jehol"—Photograph

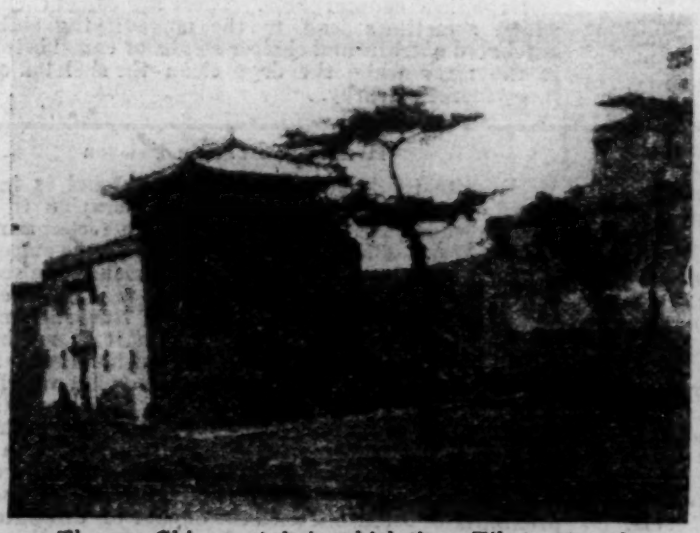


Main entrance to Jehol Summer Palace of K'ang Hsi

Palace Audience Hall draped in mourning on anniversary of Chang Tso-lin's death

Peking carts outside the entrance to the replica of the Tashilumpo monastery of the Panshan Lama.

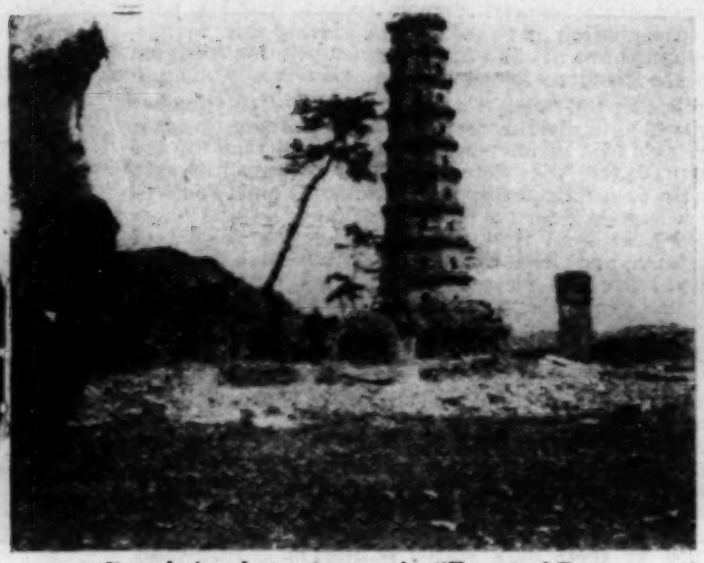
Main structure of the Tashilumpo monastery replica beyond the wall of the Jehol Summer Palace.



The non-Chinese style in which these Tibetan temples of Jehol are built.

Military camel transport in the destroyed court yard of the Big Buddha.

raphs Taken In and Around the City



Pagoda in what was once the "Forest of Ten Thousand Trees".

Wooden pillar on extreme left where its base has been hacked away for firewood, thereby endangering whole structure.

Massive elephant guarding the gate to the Tashilumpo monastery.

Replica of the Potola, home of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa.

One of General T'ang Yu-lin's military trucks.

The nude boatmen of the Luan Ho.

Crisis in China's Largest Shipping Company

BY PAUL K. WHANG (庄仲方)

NOWADAYS, the labor strike as a weapon to defend the interests of the working people has been very much abused. Either on the pretext of long working hours or of low wage payments, a few self-centered and restless members can easily incite the working people of an entire factory, or of a whole establishment, to go on strike, if its management has the temerity to turn down their demands. In many cases, they have framed such harsh demands and enforced their employers to accept, that their employers have had no alternative but to close down their establishments. As a result, both the factory-owners and wage earners have suffered, when factories have been forced to close their doors and wage earners have therefore lost their employments. The strike of the seamen employed by China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company has given us a good case to illustrate these points.

Kuo Wei-feng's Excellent Management

At the time when Kuo Wei-feng accepted the government appointment as the commissioner of the China Merchants' S. N. Co., it was known to all that its financial status was in such a bad shape that its officers and crew had not been paid for three months, not mentioning its outstanding accounts which, taking all in all, would amount to nothing short of ¥1,000,000. Being fully aware of the financial situation of the Company, Mr. Kuo found no consolation in his appointment, and if it was not due to the insistence of the government, he would not have accept the appointment by any means. For eight months since his assumption of the office, he has through his own influence raised money to tide over the crisis. Having a great sympathy toward the hardships of the employees of the Company, he has first of all paid off all their arrears and brought their payments up to date. In order to re-establish the credit of the Company, he has gradually settled all the long over-due outstanding indebtedness incurred by the former managements. Besides, he has managed to settle the long drawn-out Kinleeyuen Wharf case. Through his efforts the Company has been able to build two new ships in China and purchase two others from abroad. All this have been achieved not with ease but with difficulty. Within a short time, he has miraculously achieved something—which his predecessors failed in for years—in spite of the fact that the ships of the Company have been constantly commandeered by the government for military transportation and that the shipping business has been very much hit by the Yangtse Flood and the Manchurian embroglio. To all intents and purposes, Mr. Kuo is the best appointee whom the government has ever sent to the Company.

The Demand for Double Pay

As I have said before, Mr. Kuo, upon assuming the office, had within one month paid off all the arrears of the staffs, either floating or indoor. In this instance, the employees of the Company should show their gratitude to his kindness by serving the Company more faithfully. But kindness is not always repaid with gratitude. On seeing that the new manager has been so kind as to pay off all their arrears within a short time, and presuming that his kindness would be so unbounded that he would also grant them the "double pay" in December—a demand which was flatly refused by his predecessors, the seamen in the employ of the Company presented their demand for "double pay" to Mr. Kuo at the end of the last year. But Mr. Kuo was very firm in rejecting their demand as he was very kind in many other instances. Thus on Jan. 7, the seamen in the employ of the Company, including officers and crew walked out on the pretext that the management rejected their demands and that they were discriminated because the indoor staff of the Company have received "double pay" for December of each year for the past four years. For several days, negotiations were carried on through mediators headed by Messrs. Tu Yueh-seng and Yu Ya-ching, but no satisfactory settlement was effected. Mr. Kuo was very firm on his stand, and said that he would rather resign from his office than yield to any demand forced upon him. Finally on the alleged assurance given by the mediators that they would persuade the Company to accept their demands, all officers and crew returned to their ships and resumed their work on Jan. 12. Resentful at the ingratitude of the seamen, Mr. Kuo tendered his resignation to the government on Jan. 11, and in his letter of resignation he stated clearly that financial difficulties and labor unrest compelled him to quit his post. Since his resignation up to the time of writing this article, the government has not had time to act upon his resignation, and the Company has since been left without a head.

In refusing the seamen's demands, the Company has been charged with discrimination against seamen, because they have said that the members of the indoor staff of the Company have received "double pay" for December of each year for the past four years. In this case, it must be noted that the salary scale for the officers and crew on the ships is much higher than that for the workers in the office of the Company, and that the Company has also provided free medical care and mess to the floating staff. Therefore, it has been the practice of the Company to give members of the indoor staff "double pay" for December of each year.

For the past three years, the seamen have constantly agitated for this "double pay" at the end of each year, but the previous managements all flatly refused their demands, because the granting of such a demand would bring an additional burden of $70,000 every year to the Company—a burden which the Company could not bear. Moreover, with their wages two or three months in arrear, the seamen would be very much satisfied, if they could get one month of their back wages at the end of each year. But this year with their arrears cleared up, they would naturally seek their long cherished aim, that is, the "double pay" for December.

Financially the Company is far from being in a position to bear such an additional burden every year. In order to keep the Company on a running basis, the new administration has always pursued the policy of retrenchment and curtailed its expenditure as much as it can. In spite of its efforts, both ends are still not in a balanced state. Therefore any additional burden put upon the Company will be the last straw. It is most regrettable that the seamen who should be satisfied with the regular wage payments should choose this particular time to exact something which the Company can not give. They have certainly forgot their former distress, when their wages were several months in arrear. We can not help feeling that their excessive demands constitute an act of ingratitute.

No Precedent for Such Payments

Moreover, of all the shipping companies, Chinese and foreign, in Shanghai, no one has ever followed the practice of paying their seamen double wages at the end of each year. While the seamen of other companies have not so far agitated far this extra payment, those in the employ of the China Merchants' had the temerity to dared go on strike on that pretext. It reminds us of the old saying that one must be careful not to treat too kindly the ungrateful ones.

With the country facing an unprecedented crisis, the people should refrain from making any unnecessary trouble which may disturb the peace and order of the community. At this particular time, labor and capital should cooperate to develop domestic commerce and industry. In the shipping industry, this cooperation is especially necessary. With the tying-up of Japanese ships owing to the boycott, Chinese shipping companies have a fine chance to expand their business. In this instance, Chinese seamen should show their patriotism by serving more faithfully to Chinese shipping companies. But it is most deplorable that the seamen of the China Merchants' should be so unpatriotic as to enforce their excessive and unreasonable demand upon the Company so as to satisfy their personal gain without paying a least regard to the difficult situation of the Chmpany. They even dared go on a strike without considering what inconvenience they have caused to the public by willfully and maliciously disrupting the regular traffic. They have caused the resignation of a man whose services are indispensable to the Company. With the resignation of Mr. Kuo, the Company has virtually ceased functioning, and now is faced with a grave crisis.

All the well-wishers of the Company who have a great faith in Mr. Kuo's ability in reorganizing the Company are sorry to see that a good man should resign his office before finishing his work, and hope that the government will by all means persuade him to go back to his job. The Company is badly in need of such a man, who has been familiar with its condition and who has so far done very successful towards its works of rehabilitation.

Shanghai, Feb. 1, 1932.

JAPANESE "STATE-BUILDING" ACTIVITIES AT MUKDEN

(*Continued from page 308*)

on Jan. 7 to the 30,000,000 people of the Northeast. This proclamation was issued through the so-called "Self-Government Guiding Department" of the Fengtien Provincial Government, which has a Chinese president named Yu Chung-han, but whose activities are somewhat restricted by the presence of some twelve Japanese advisers who sit in his Mukden office. The proclamation (*Manchuria Daily News*, Jan. 18) started out by explaining that the Northeast faces the need of developing quickly a "great community movement in the shape of establishing a new independent state in Manchuria and Mongolia." The following are a few sentences from the proclamation, "You should be up and doing....the old warlords, who were your common enemy, are nearly extinct, making room for a new wholesome rule ....by new rule is meant the deliverance of the Northeast from the extortions and tyranny of the old corrupt reign....an ideal Paradise Land is in course of construction by our joint strenuous efforts and you are on the fairway to come by the freedom never yet enjoyed....the military clan that bled you white and was given to accumulation of selfish gain and always fighting for supremacy and which neglected the people and their welfare, has disappeared....Let us shake off all the vices of the past and march on the high road to our goal by mutual trust and respect....the chance as offered now, once let slip, will not be caught until the Greek calends...."

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We do not know how much of the foregoing proclamation "went-over" or in other words aroused a welcoming response in the minds of the 30,000,000 Chinese people who reside in Manchuria, but it is of special interest in this connection to present an up-to-date list of the present roster of officials who now constitute the "government" and official bureaus which function in Mukden under the shadow of the rising sun flag of Nippon. As may be noted from an inspection of the roster there are thirty Chinese names in the list and more than twice as many so-called Japanese "advisers" who also draw salaries from the meager revenues of the Mukden "government."

LIST OF OFFICIALS IN VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS IN MANCHURIA

Organisation and Post	Chinese Official	Japanese Official
MUKDEN:		
Provincial Government		
Civil Governor (省長)	Tang Shih Yi (臧士毅)	
Adviser (顧問)		Kanai (金井章次)
Counsellor (諮議)		Masutomo (升巴庫吉)
„ („)		Kuroyanagi (黑柳一勝)
Municipality:		
Mayor (市長)	Chao Hsin Po (趙欣伯)	
Adviser (顧問)		Nakano (小野琥逸)
Counsellor (諮議)		Goto (後藤英男)
Bureau of Finance:		
Commissioner (廳長)	Chao Peng Ti (趙鵬第)	
Adviser (顧問)	—	Irobe (色部貢)
„ („)		Miura (三浦義臣)
„ („)		Oya (大矢信彥)
„ („)		Nakahama (中濱義人)
„ („)		Nango (南鄉龍晉)
„ („)		Noma (野間清)
Bureau of Foreign Affairs:		
Commissioner (署長)	Loh Ching Huan (羅鏡寰)	
Commission of Communications:		
Chairman (委員長)	Ting Chien Hsiu (丁鑑修)	
Adviser (顧問)		Murakami (村上義一)
„ („)		Kanai (金井章次)
„ („)		Yamakuchi (山口十助)
„ („)		Sato (佐藤應千郎)
Counsellor (參事)		Furuyama (杏山勝夫)
„ („)		Kadono (門野正次)
„ („)		Kago (古閑正雄)
„ („)		Takimori (竹森清)
„ („)		Kai (甲斐壽見)
„ („)		Kojima (小島義雄)
„ („)		Yamamoto (山本澄清)
„ („)		Yoshinago (吉雄貞一郎)
„ („)		Ogasawara (小笠原初藏)
„ („)		Ozawa (小澤開策)
„ („)		Hanamoto (濱本一人)
„ („)		Yamakuchi (小口重次)
Bureau of Education:		
Commissioner (廳長)	Shao Shin (邵伸)	
Supreme Adviser to Provincial Government (省政府最高顧問)	Yuan Chin Kai ((袁金鎧)	
Three Eastern Provincial Bank:		
President (總辦)	Wu En Peh (吳恩培)	
Adviser (顧問)		Sudo (首籐正壽)
Counsellor (諮議)		Usui (血井忠)
„ („)		Kawakami (川上壽三)
„ („)		Takeuchi (竹內德三郎)
„ („)		Fukula (福田琢二)
„ („)		Sakai (酒井輝爲)

(　　〃　　)
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(　　〃　　)
Salt Government Guild:
President　Yu Chung Han
(部　長)　(于冲漢)
Adviser
(顧　問)
(　　〃　　)
Chief of General Affairs
(總務課長)
Secretary
(部　員)
Chief of Investigation Department
(調查課長)
Secretary
(部　員)
Chief of Social Department
(連絡課長)
Secretary
(部　員)
Chief of Directorate
(指導課長)
Superviser
(監察課長)
Secretary
(部　員)
Instructor
(訓練所長)
High Court:
President　Chao Hsin Po
(院　長)　(趙欣伯)
Adviser
(顧　問)
Electric Light Works:
Managing Director
(廠　長)
Mukden Cotton Mill:
Managing Director　Wang Kuang En
(廠　長)　(王廣恩)
Bureau of Industry:
Commissioner　Liang Yu Su
(廳　長)　(梁玉書)
Adviser
(顧　問)
(　　〃　　)
Shengyang Hsien:
Magistrate　Hsien Tung Shih
(縣　長)　(謝相森)
Director
(指導員)
Interpreter
(譯　譯)
Commander of Garrison at Taonan　Chang Hai Peng
(兆南鎭守使)　(張海鵬)
Commander of Garrison at Shanchengtsze　Yu Chi Shan
(吉巴鎭守使)　(于芷山)
Mukden-Hailung Railway:
Managing Director　Ting Chien Hsiu
(局　長)　(丁鑑修)
Chief Supervisor
(總監察)

Shibada
(芝田研三)
Kurozaki
(黑崎員雄)
Musawa
(三澤應雄)
Amono
(矢野貞之)

Nakano
(中野琥逸)
Nakanishi
(中西敏憲)
Yuki
(結城清太郎)
Haraguchi
(原口總八)

Nakanishi
(中西敏憲)
Tokura
(戶倉勝人)
Kasaki
(笠木良朋)
Kii
(記伊一)
Makino
(牧野克已)
Wada
(和田動)
Nayal
(永江寬二)
Nkano
(中野琥逸)

Abiru
(阿比留乾二)
Oisu
(大磯義勇)

Takai
(高井恆則)
Oria
(新井色已)

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(　　〃　　)
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New Manchuria in Making

Chinese Cooperate to Win Independence; Brief Review Of Prominent Figures Given

We also reproduce herewith a composite photograph and sort of "who's who" of the Chinese gentlemen in Mukden (*Osaka Mainichi*, Jan. 23) who allegedly are working for the creation or re-creation of the Imperial Manchu Regime in Manchuria, the "Boy-Emperor" Pu-Yi being slated for the post of president of the new state:

"Following the collapse of the Mukden military clique headed by General Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin and the Director-General of the Four Eastern Provinces, who is said to be a young opium fiend, various attempts were and are being made the establish a new government to rule Manchuria's 30,000,000 inhabitants.

"Reports were received of activities by a group of men whose cherished dream was to restore the Imperial Regime in Manchuria or elsewhere by supporting the heir of the former China Dynasty, and it was also reported that the heir himself had announced that he was willing to become the head of a Republic, if not of a monarchy.

"The most promising among these would-be new governments of Manchuria, however, is that of the present Mukden Provincial Government, headed by Mr. Tsang Shih-i.

"This Mukden Provincial Governmene's growth into the central Government of Manchuria is all the more promising as it will be supported by the Kirin Government headed by General Hsi Hsia, and also by the Heilungkiang Government under General Chang Ching-uui.

"Mention, however, must be made of Messrs. Yuan Chin-kai and Yu Chung-han who paved the way for the present formation of an independent Government immediately after the evacuation from Mukden of the Chang Hsueh-liang forces. In point of fact, the local self-government committee of Mukden Province, promoted by these men was the nucleus of the present Mukden Provincial Government.

"The following is a brief "who's who" of the prominent Chinese who loom large in connection with the organization of new Manchurian Government.

Mr. Tsang Shih-i

"Because of his remarkable political ability and popularity, Mr. Tsang Shih-i once occupied the important position of Civil Governor of the Mukden Government in the days when General Chang Hsueh-liang was still in power. Pending General Chang's absence in Peiping, Mr. Tsang was the virtual head of Manchuria, exercising powerful influence all over the Four Eastern Provinces.

"The fact that this Mr. Tsang has come forward to form the new Government gives weight to the proposal, and makes the outlook bright.

Mr. Yuan Chin-kai

"Mr. Yuan Chin-kai has been a prominent figure among the civil officials of the Mukden Government since the days of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

"Following young General Chang's succession to the "throne" of the Mukden War Lord, however, he was not very well pleased with the new group of "progressive" men who surrounded the young warlord. He left his office and had been in retirement.

Mr. Yu Chung-han

"Mr. Yu Chung-han was another prominent official in the days of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, but retired after the new regime was established under General Chang Hsueh-liang.

"Mr. Yu, who once was the Chinese head of the Chinese Eastern Railway, is also noted as an authority on Japanese affairs.

"The collaboration between these two eminent men, Messrs. Yu and Yuan, in their capacity of advisers to the new independent Government, plus the administrative ability of Mr. Tsang Shih-i, is bound to make the attempt at establishing the new Manchurian state a success.

General Hsi Hsia

"General Hsi Hsia, head of the Kirin Government, is a graduate of the Japanese Military Academy. He was the Chief of the General Staff under the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

"Being confident of his influence in Kirin and because he has never been on friendly terms with General Chang Hsueh-liang, he was the first man to clarify his anti-Chang Hsueh-liang attitude after the Mukden incident of September, 1931.

"He has long cherished the ambitious dream of making Manchuria and Mongolia independent from China Proper, and has unified Kirin Province as the initial step.

"General Hsi has already voiced his support of the new Mukden Government led by Mr. Tsang Shih-i.

General Chang Ching-hui

"General Chang Ching-hui was an intimate friend of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin and was once Premier of the Peking Government under the late Marshal.

"He has recently become the administrator of Heilungkiang supported by the people of the Province. He is now endeavoring to unify the Province in cooperation with such military factions as those of Generals Ma Chan-shan and Chang Hai-

Pictures, R to L: top, Mr. Tsang Shih-i, Mr. Yuang Chin-kai, Mr. Yu Chung-han: below, General Hsi Hsia, General Chang Ching-hui, Mr. Kuo Tao-pu.

peng, but he has not been exactly successful in this enterprise yet and it is offering a stumbling block to the formation of the new Mukden Government.

Mr. Kuo Tao-pu

"Mr. Kuo Tao-pu is head of the Independent Party of the Young Mongolians in Holumbail, and his attitude toward the new Mukden Government is worthy of special study in relation to the prospects of the project now under way.

"Mr. Kuo has frequently launched movements against the military clique administration of General Chang Hsueh-liang, aiming at the promotion of an Independent Mongolia. It is understood, however, that he will give his wholehearted support to a movement aimed at the creation of a civil government without military ambitions."

⁂

What form the new Manchurian-Mongolian "state" is to take is being kept a closely-guarded secret by the Japanese military authorities now in the Manchurian capital, but despite the secrecy a number of interesting forecasts have appeared in the Japanese newspapers or Chinese newspapers which are published under Japanese auspices. According to the latest forecasts the new state is to be inaugurated on Feb. 11 which is an important Japanese holiday. While there are several candidates for the post of "president" the likeliest selection seems to be the "Boy-Emperor" Pu-Yi who is being kept in cold storage in the Japanese fortress at Port Arthur. According to reports prevalent in Tientsin, the original Japanese plan last November was to overthrow Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and appoint the old Anfuite Tuan Chi-jui as "premier" and put the Boy Emperor on the throne of his ancestors in Peiping, but the scheme which had been formulated by Col. Doihara mis-carried and the Japanese had to take Pu-Yi out of Tientsin on a Japanese warship and transport him to Dairen for safe-keeping. Now, in an effort to appease adverse public opinion, the scheme is to make him "president" of the new Manchurian-Mongolian "republic" which will have a high Japanese military officers as a sort of "resident-general" somewhat along the line of the old British viceroy system in India.

⁂

But while the Japanese controlled press in Manchuria has been filled with propaganda about the so-called "new state" which is expected to create a paradise in China's northeastern territories, one wonders whether the Japanese really have made up their minds as to what they intend to do. The *Manchuria Daily News* on Jan. 25 published a dispatch from Tokyo stating that the "notables" of the Imperial Army and the Foreign Office had held a "debate" on the general principles of "post-bellum" policy in Manchuria and Mongolia and a "perfect agreement" had been arrived at. Continuing, the report stated that the principles decided upon were a closely-guarded secret, but included "five vital points designed to promote the welfare of the 30,000,000 people in the Northeast designed to create a Paradise Land both for the Chinese inhabitants and the foreign residents." Also, it was stated that the policy decided upon would make Manchuria a safe zone in which to invest capital. Of direct interest in connection with the plans for making Manchuria a "safe-zone" for capital investment were further reports in other Japanese newspapers. The English edition of the *Osaka Mainichi* on Jan. 22 quoted Teijiro Kawamura, managing director of Mitsui and Company to the following effect,

"The directors on the board of the Mitsui interests who met at the Tokyo headquarters of the Mitsui organization on Tuesday evening January 19, saw no reason why the vast resources of the Mitsui interests should not be utilized in developing Manchuria and Mongolia.

"The occasion was the visit to the Tokyo headquarters of Mr. Teijiro Kawamura, managing director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (known abroad as Mitsui & Company), who recently returned from a tour through Manchuria and Mongolia, examining the economic possibilities of those regions and paying his respects to the Japanese troops there.

"The extensive mineral deposits in Manchuria and Mongolia had better be developed by a concern like the Showa Steel Mills," declared Mr. Kawamura, "while the South Manchuria Railway should be allowed to continue the operation of the coal mines.

"This would leave agriculture and live stock farming, which promise well in those regions, to the discretion of a business concern such as ourselves. Manchuria is estimated to contain about 71,050,000 acres of arable land, of which only 29,400,000 acres are under cultivation.

"This means that 41,650,000 acres of arable land are awaiting the settlers' ploughs. It would be highly desirable for a capable concern or concerns to launch an extensive large-scale farming plan, covering, say for 10 years, with the effective team-work with the authorities.

"Offhand, I consider wheat growing extremely promising, but unless some one desiring to develop the country is willing to invest about Yen. 10,000,000 a year, I don't believe much result could be obtained.

"The vastness of the area and the abundance of grass make Manchuria an ideal live stock country. In this respect, Hokkaido cannot compare with Manchuria. I should think sheep, cattle, and hogs could be raised to advantage there."

"The directors of the Mitsui interests in reaching the decision, were united in being on their guard against promiscuous manœuvring for concessions before the present chaos is ended. At the same time, the Mitsui directors felt justified in making good use of legitimate business opportunities in those regions.

"Their opening of a regular steamship service between Dairen and San Francisco and between Dairen and Los Angeles late in December is regarded by many as the first step by which the Mitsuis will eventually commence extensive activities in the new country."

This report from the *Osaka Mainichi* together with another from the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo) which told of plans for the development of Japanese cotton mills in Manchuria, is significant because it indicates that behind the "state-building" activities of the university professors and politicians is a far-reaching scheme for monopolizing the resources of Manchuria for the special benefit of certain Japanese interests. In a previous article on this subject by *The Review's* Mukden correspondent it was shown quite conclusively that the powerful Mitsui interests which dominate the South Manchuria Railway, have been the real instigators of Japan's recent activities in China's northeastern provinces. Through their close alliance with the Japanese Kwantung Army and the military clique which dominates the Japanese Throne and government, the Mitsuis hope to make Manchuria a sort of subsidiary of their far-reaching family corporation. For this reason any talk about creating a "paradise-land" for Manchuria's 30,000,000 Chinese inhabitants may be put down as only so much talk for public consumption. If the Japanese are permitted to consolidate their position in Manchuria and Mongolia as they now plan it simply will mean that the Mitsui interests and their powerful military backers will convert China's northeastern provinces and the Chinese population of that area into a sort of colonial subsidiary for the private benefit of those interests.

Japan the Outlaw

From The Nation (New York, Jan. 6, 1932)

That is what Japan is to-day—an outlaw nation. In the face of increasing evidence that the leading countries of the world are entirely opposed to its war in Manchuria, Japan steadily goes ahead completing its conquest. Borrowing a leaf out of the imperialistic books of England, and of the United States in Nicaragua and elsewhere, it describes the Chinese troop as "bandits" and proposes to "clean them up." More than that, its government continues to insist that all criticisms of its actions are merely preventing the early coming of peace by misleading the Chinese into resisting—a clever, much too clever, move against the natural outburst of world indignation. Meanwhile Japan, with militarists in complete control of the government, continues to reinforce its armies; to advance; to organize a government of its own for Manchuria; and to violate freely the Nine-Power Treaty, the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the Kellogg Pact.

In other words, Japan is running amuck in the family of nations. "What are you going to do about it ?" is the question it possesses to the Powers. What, indeed? No more important query has been put to the League and to the United States since the World War. If the League sits by irresolute while the war goes on, it will sustain a blow to its prestige from which it may never recover. It may, of course, continue to hide behind the subterfuge that their is no war in Manchuria, but everyone recognizes the subterfugs and knows that Article 16 of the Covenant of the League clearly applies. This reads that in the event of an act of war by any member.

> ... it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act to war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertakes immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade and financial relations ... the prohibition of all financial, personal, or commercial intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not.

If the League cannot act under this article, it would certainly not be able to act if France in the next few months should decide to war upon Germany and again invade that country; there will be few future cases in which offending nations will not be in a position to point to this precedent in the case of Manchuria and to thumb their noses at the League.

As for ourselves, we are firmly of the opinion that there ought to be a direct expression by our government of the indignation the American people feel at treaty violation as unblushing and shameless as Germany's violation of its treaty with Belgium in 1914. Washington should publish at once the entire correspondence between this country and Japan, and in our judgment should devote itself to organizing an effective internationl protest—we would wish that we might, in common with other nations, withdraw our Ambassador from Tokio, precisely as the Italian government once withdrew its Ambassador from Washington in protest against the lynching of its nationals in New Orleans. Our government owes it to itself to leave no stone unturned to vindicate the violated treaties and to express its complete disapprobation of this acte of indefensibl aggression.

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of
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Deceased

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Special Proceedings No. 771
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China's Planned Industrialization

BY P. T. LAU

THE road to salvation for China is industrialization. That seems to be the prevalent view among the political leaders of China. Dr. Sun propounded his theme of International Development of China and he dreamt of building 100,000 miles of railroad. After three years' rule in Nanking General Chiang Kai-shek, as reported by the *Kuo Min* of April 19,1931, came to the conclusion that the organization of a National Economic Commission was necessary to co-ordinate the constructive activities of the various central and local government organs. When T.V.Soong, the then Finance Minister of Nanking, made his report of the 18th fiscal year of the Republic of China, ending June 30. 1930, he suggested economic planning in the following words: "During the crisis of the World War, the western nations increasingly used the State to co-ordinate and direct the productive process of the country, and with the visitation of the worldwide economic depression this tendency is further emphasized. The most outstanding example of deliberate planing by the State is that of Soviet Russia when the Supreme Economic Council guides and entirely controls the co-ordination of the productivities of the country, and thru the so-called Five Year Plan is aiming at the astounding transformation of Russia into an industrial State." He then went on suggesting "a really effective planning organization" as a unified instrument for constructive development. Soon after the Canton grout took over General Chiang's government at Nanking, Mr. Chen Kung-po, the Minister of Industry announced his five year plan of industrial development, using the Yangtze Valley as the basis.

The Meaning of the Soviet Five Year Plan

The Soviet Five Year Plan has put the planning idea in vogue. When this plan was published 1928 even many Bolsheviks themselves were skeptical and, of course, the bourgeois observers or economists often predicted its collapse. From the bourgeois point of view it is truly too gigantic to be practical. In the first place, it involves a staggering amount of capital investment, 64.6 billion rubles which is even enormous for the United States, the richest country in the world, and certainly it would be beyond comprehension for a poverty-stricken country like Russia. In the second place, the Five Year Plan is very comprehensive. It includes agriculture, industries, trade, transportation, banking, education, health, cultural development, etc. In a word, the plan takes in all the human activities in society leaving nothing to speculate. The State Planning Commission has full charge of this gigantic task and it is composed of co-ordinate sections each of which planes one activity, grain production,for example. The Soviet government decides that it requires a certain amount of grain to feed the population and a certain amount of surplus for export to exchange for machineries. In order to produce the amount required there is need for so many tractors, combines, implements and the like and in order to make these machineries a certain amount of steel is required and also the number of foundries needed. Then the transportation facilities to bring the product to the future market have to be calculated. Factories are planned to be at the source of raw material. Industries are thus decentralized. Electrification helps to bring power required to all centers of manufacturing, and hence, the evils of congested cities are remedied.

Difficult as it is planning is by no means as knotty a problem as financing. Besides, the Bolsheviks are boycotted and blockaded by the capitist world and all the financing has to be done internally. How to realize the capital required we may get a glimpse of it from the following authorities: Yakovlev in his "Red Village" (See p.29) says: "The actual sources of the capital with which our collective farms went thru the Spring were: first (the basic source) the means of the collective farms themselves, obtained by combining the sources of the peasants who joined them; second—state aid in the form of machines and credit; third—the resources of the Kulaks (rich persants) who had been liquidated as a class." Leon Trotsky says: (See The Living Age, May, 1931, p.233) "Capitalist industry in Tsarist Russia yielded nearly a mean 12% of profit, of which half was consumed by the owners while the other half was used to increase production. Now, under nationalization, almost the entire 12% can be used to increase production. To this must be added the savings effected by the absence of competition, the centralization of works according to a unified plan, unity of financing, and other factors. If a well organized trust enjoys na enormous advantage over isolated industrial enterprises what must be the advantage of a nationalized industry, a veritable trust of trusts? This is why, from 1922 on, I based the possible yearly increase at over 20%. This percentage, indeed finally became accepted as the basis of the Five Year Plan, and experience has not only proved the soundness of this hypothetical calculation, but shown that it is likely to be exceeded."

Can a Capitalist Country Plan?

Planning is by no means the invention of the Bolsheviks, thus says Mr. Beard in the July Forum: "Hints of it were discovered by Charles Babbage a century ago. There is nothing Russian about its origins." Truly, no engineering works can be carried out without elaborate plans. Some 20 years ago F. W. Taylor stressed on the planning idea in industrial and business management. Henry Ford combined this idea with executive acutement and made his billion. But that cannot be the same thing as the Soviet plan, otherwise why let the Bolsheviks get all the credit in economic planning. It was in August, 193 , a World Planning Congress convened in Amsterdan in which the Soviet delegate, V. Obolensky, was shot at with all sorts of question about the Russian Piatiletka. Delegates from the capitalist countries were anxious to learn all about the Soviet plan. Indeed, planning today is in great vogue. The British advocated a five year plan to cure their ills. The British Trade Union Congress meeting in September last discussed a resolution favoring national planning. President Hoover broadcasted a ten year plan for America. Dean Donham of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration published his "Business Adrift" suggested planning to remedy business depressions. Charles A.Beard advocated a national economic council to co-ordinate the activities of business enterprises in the United States. Stuart Chase propounded his ten year plan and saw no reason why America could not have a "Peace Industries Board" when during the war there was a "War Industries Board". There are numerous other plans advocated by lesser publicists. Doubtless they are the reaction of the Piatiletka.

But capitalism and planning are like oil and water; they simply do not mix. Thorstein Veblen elucidated this clearly in many of his books in which among other things he said that an engineering planned economy is impossible under the price system. No business can be carried on without profit and if profit is the main thing there can be no plan. In the second place, anything short of a dictatorial authority can never enforce an economic plan. Merely advisory or regulatory measures would not do. Organizations on a voluntary basis are worse than useless. Henry Ford may be very keen in co-ordinating his production with market conditions but the General Motor corporation is not amenable. John D. Rockerfeller may know exactly how much oil is needed in the market but Sir Henri Deterding can upset his calculation any time. There are both internal and external competitions to be considered. While dictatorship in the business world of a bourgeois demorcacy is inconceivable. Yet Fascist dictatorship cannot do away with the profit system.

On the other hand, the Soviet Government cannot carry on without planning. Since the government controls everything it must have a plan to accomplish anything. From the very beginning the Soviet authorities took up planning as its most important task. Lenin has his Goelro electricity scheme and the State Planning Commission was instituted in 1921. During the first five year period, from 1923 to 1928, the Soviet plan called for a capital investment of 26.5 billion rubles. The second five year period, known as The Five Year Plan or Piatiletka—1928 to 1933-called for a capital investment of 64.6 billion rubles. This is far from being the end of the Soviet planning even if the present plan has been fulfilled. As far back as last year the Soviet government had already announced its second Piatiletka, thus, the Soviet five year plan will be kept going until the communist goal is reached.

Can a Colonial or a Semi-colonial Country Plan?

For a colonial or semi-colonial country even industrialization is impossible let alone planned economy. The imperialists cannot and will not permit their colonies to develop. Industrial backardness of the colonies is the only

blessing of the imperialists. Great Britain has ruled over India for the past three quarters of a century and the Britons are an enterprising people. But the Indian peasants and workers are but so many beasts of burden to produce wealth for their British masters. There can be no better indictment of the British rule than the writings from actual investigations made by Mr. Ramsay McDonald, the present Primier of the British empire. Yes, indeed, India has been industrialized by the British to a certain extent—but only to that extent to complement and supplement their "home" industries. Then, of course, the British capitalists have established many mills in India—because they can make bigger profit, by using cheap labor or manufacturg at the source of raw materials and also avoiding the troublesome labor disputes at "home".

As for China, we must realize that we are in the semi-colonial status. In many respects this is much worse than openly and virtually being a colonial people, because the conflicting interests of the various imperialists would keep the pot boiling—the continual internal strifes to sap the life of the country. Hence, to talk of a planned economy in China today is either ignorant or deceptive. A ruling clique or a general rules his section of the Country by the grace of his imperialist master and he never can tell how long he could maintain that grace. Need we have morn example than the murder of Chang Tso-lin and the dethronement of the Young Marshal in Manchuria? Furthermore, the Japanese imperialist over-runs Manchuria because the Chinese bourgeoisie had disregarded its privileges—the privilege to control all the heavy industries in particular. Hence, when the Japanese army captured the various cities in Manchuria they tore up the railways that are competing with the South Manchuria railway, stopped the development of Hulutao, this competing harbor with Dairen, demolished the Chinese radio station and closed up the Chinese electric plants. The imperialists cannot afford to permit the colonial territories to develop freely, and they certainly will hold them down as long as their power lasts.

Therefore, we should have no illusion about reconstruction or industrialization of China, so long as there is the imperialist yoke on our neck. Recently the China Institute of Pacific Relations published the monograph of Dr. H. D. Fong on China's Industrialization in which the author pointed out the types of factors—resources and environment which hinder China's progress. As for resources he lamented that China's cultivable land per capita is only one half that of the United States and in many minerals, compared to world production, they are insignificant. While for the second factor he laid great stress on the evils of the Chinese family system as a stumbling block to industrialization. This same to be the orthodox Americanized point of view in looking at Chinese problems. Mr. Arnold in his "Some Bigger Issues In China's Problems" compares all sorts of development of the United States with those of China and he goes so far as to show that U. S. sends out so many missionaries abroad but China sends none. It is misleading to make such comparisons, for it takes so many things for granted. In the first place, America is free to develop the way she wants, in fact, she is an imperialist country. In the second place, the American political and industrial revolutions came at the same time. In the third place, the vast American continent with its resources was practically uninhabited and untouched and since it was the new world the venturous and enterprising elements of the worn out old world were attracted to its development, Thirdly, the negro slaves had built the Foundation of American industrialization. Fourthly, foreign investments financed the American industries. Even up to the World War, foreign investments in American amounted to five billion dollars, and finally, America has a large and homogenous market.

As to the limited amount of cultivable land and minerals which are by no means an absolute question, for many well industrialized countries have much less than those of China. The lack of rooms and resources may be the excuse for the imperialists to rob their weaker neighbors. Tsarist Russia, for example, claimed to have insufficient land for cultivation of various products, get the Soviet government discovered millions of hectores of fertile and virgin land for collective farms. It is true that China now is producing only 0.00008% of the world supply of petroleum. But that is no conclusive evidence that that is the real resource of China.

With regard to the Chinese family system which will be obliterated in no time as the tempo of industrialization accentuates. Student of economic history is able to tell us

(Continued on page 320)

"Poor Wilson!
He looks old enough to be his own grandfather."

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

North-West Industrial Corporation to Open Soon

All preparations are reported to be completed for the opening of the North-west Industrial Corporation by Gen. Yen Hsi-shan at Taituan, according to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from the Shansi Provincial Capital. The new organization is capitalised at $5 million and is receiving support from many industrial and political leaders in Shansi as well as throughout the country.

Nanking Orders Construction of Suiyuan Highway

Early construction of the Pingtichuan-Pangkiang Highway in Suiyuan province is urged by the Ministry of Railways in an order to the Suiyuan Provincial Government on Jan. 27. The proposed highway covering a distance of about 150 miles, is an important artery in the proposed network of lines of communications in the North-west. It extends in a north-south direction in eastern Suiyuan, linking up the important cities of Pingtichuan and Pangkiang, which was situated respectively on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway and the Kalgan-Uliassutai Highway.

Plans Made for Completion of Canton-Hankow Railway

The Ministry of Railways has formulated plans for the completion of the uncompleted section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, linking South China with the South China Provinces. The latest scheme provides for the building of the Shiuchow-Lochang section of the line within seven months. It is understood that the project will cost £170,000, which amount the Ministry plans to obtain from the British Boxer Indemnity Funds. Minister Yeh Kung-cho, in a statement to the press, said that the new Government planned to carry out by stages Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Railway Development Scheme, which provides for the building of 100,000 miles of railways in China.

New Airplane Plant to Be Completed by End of June

A new gigantic airplane plant is being built by the Ministry of Navy for the construction of airplanes near the existing plant in Shanghai, it is announced by the bureau of airplane construction of the Ministry. It is of 121 feet deep and 50 feet wide. The main floor will be devoted to assembling and manufacturing. It is scheduled to be completed by the end of June. Plans for six airplanse of 220 horse-power each are being laid out. They are to be completed by the end of this year. Besides these six planes, two fighting crafts are being considered. Work on these two will start early next year.

Central Bank Reserves Checked by Supervisory Body

The Supervisory Committee of the Central Bank of China held its 114th examination of the reserves of the bank held against note issue on Jan. 20 and announced the result of the examination as follows:

Total amount of dollar notes and subsidiary coin notes in circulation:

Dollar Notes - - - - -	$25,645,055.00
Subsidiary Coin Notes - - -	$ 2,687,829.00
	$28,332,884.00

Reserves against dollar notes and subsidiary coin notes in circulation:

Cash Reserve - - - - - (of the above sum $19,359,229.45 is kept in Shanghai Office, the balance $917,574.00 is kept in Branches, and Sub-branches, $1,748,080.55 is kept in Local Banks).	$22,024,884.00
Securities Reserve - - - -	$ 6,308,000.00
	$28,332,884.00

Total amount of customs gold unit notes in circulation:
C.C.U. Notes - - - - C.G U.250,000.00

Reserves against customs gold unit notes in circulation:
G$100,000,00 deposited with Local Banks @ .40 - - - - C.G.U.250,000.00

According to Article 2 of the Bank's regulations governing note issue the Bank is required to keep Cash Reserve @ 60% and Securities Reserve @ 40% of the total issue. Finding the Cash Reserve to exceed 60% and the Securities Reserve not over 40%. The committee certified that the reserves against notes in circulation is in order.

Dr. H. H. Kung Entertains British and German Industrial Experts

A tea party was given by Dr. H. H. Kung, member of the National Government Council, at his residence in Shanghai, January 28, in honor of British and German industrial leaders and experts. It will be remembered that when he was Minister of Industries, Dr. Kung devised plans for establishing various basic industries including plants for steel, ammonium-sulphate, sugar and other industries, utilizing foreign capital for their promotion.

Following a series of investigations Dr. Kung invited foreign concerns interested to negotiate for the realization of the schemes. Negotiations for the steel plant and for the ammonium-sulphate factory were still in progress when he retired from the Ministry early this year, but he impressed upon the new administration the importance of completing the scheme. As a result, a preliminary agreement based on the terms already agreed upon, was signed between the Ministry and the Gutehoffnungshutte, represented by Mr. George Korndoffer for the establishment of a steel plant.

Upon the invitation of Dr. Kung, the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., delegated Major Sampson and Mr. Gibb, while the I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany dispatched Dr. J. Fahrenhorst and Mr. E. Schoen to negotiate for the establishment of an ammonium-sulphate factory. The four delegates have recently arrived in China and accompanied by their local representatives, Messrs. H. G. Allen. G. A. Haley, Gillespie Paul von Schubert and Dr. W. Guenther called on Dr. Kung to pay their respects; and the occasion was utilized for the visitors to meet leaders of the Chinese industrial enterprises, at the tea party.

CHINA'S PLANNED INDUSTRIALIZATION

(*Continued from page 319*)

how the British peasants were harnessed into the factory system and how the feudalistic family home is broken up by modern industrialism. Only the petty bourgeois now are fighting to maintain their "home" idea. The big bourgeois never did pay any attention to that while the workers would be lucky if they can keep their body and soul together. Just imagine strong the home or family ties of the starving millions or those factory slaves working 14 to 18 hours a day with children, if too tender to work, lying in baskets, dumped in the hooks and nooks amongst the noisy machines! Change the method of production the environment will be changed and eventually the idea and philosphy of people will be changed.

But from the die-hard or imperialist point of view there are still other handicaps for China's industrialization—poverty and internecine warfares. Here again our Americanized intellectuals will concur and lament that China does not have enough gold to float around like Wall Street or those who are anxious to please the imperialists would join the chorus to demand China to put her own house in order first. China is by no means poor, only her money and resources have gone to the wrong pocket. If poverty stricken Russia in a few years can realize billion for industrialization surely China can too. As to putting her house in order it is impossible so long as the imperialists rule, for they are the ones who keep the pot boiling and they are the ones who are directing the internal strifes. Our patriotic Chinese should see to it that they would not be deceived by putting the cart before the horse.

Shanghai, Feb. 1, 1932.

Who's Who in China

Samuel Sung Young, Chinese Minister to Mexico; born at Mei Hsien, Kwangtung, June 24, 1884; received his preparatory education at the Trinity School, San Francisco; received B. A. degree from University of California in 1904 and M. A. degree from Columbia University, 1905; upon his return to China, was appointed a member of the Kwangtung Provincial Board of Education at Canton and a professor at of the College of Languages and the Provincial College; passed the Imperial Examination of the late Ching Government for the returned students and was conferred "Chin Shih" degree 1907; appointed junior secretary of the Board of Post and Communications, 1908; president of Tangshan Engineering College in North China, 1908-12; secretary of the Chinese Commission to the Panama Pacific International Exposition, 1913; department head in the National Oil Administration, 1914; department chief in the Grand Canal Improvement Board in Tientsin, 1918; went to the United States as a representative of the China International Famine Relief Commission, 1924; secretary of the Chinese Customs Tariff Commission, 1925; secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1926; appointed as Chinese Consul-General at New York, June, 1927 and served as secretary general of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations at its 9th Assembly; appointed Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation in Mexico, July, 1930, but returned to New York to resume his office as Consul-General, August, 1930; appointed Chinese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, February 1931, which post he still holds; one of the organizers and a secretary of the Rotary Club at Peiping; was made a Thirty Third Degree Mason in Washington, 1929 and awarded a medal of the Columbia University in the same year; address: Chinese Legation, Mexico City, Mexico.

Samuel Sung Young
(Hsiung Chung-chih)
熊崇志

熊崇志，廣東梅縣人年四十七歲，幼時即赴美，初肄於舊金山一教會學校，繼入加立福尼亞洲大學，於一九〇四年得文學士學位，復轉入哥倫比亞大學，於一九〇五年得文學碩士學位，回國後任職廣東省教育司兼任廣東省立語言學校教授，一九〇七年參預北京留學生考試得進士位，一九〇八年任教育部祕書，兼服務於郵傳部，一九〇八年至一九十二年任唐山工程學院院長，一九十四年任全國油務管理局司長，一九十八年任運河改良工程局司長，一九二四年被充華洋義賑會代表，一九二五年任關稅委員會祕書，一九二六年任外交部祕書，一九二七年任中國駐美紐約總領事，一九二八年充任中國國際聯盟代表團祕書長，一九三十年任中國駐墨西哥公使館代理公使，是年十一月復回紐約總領事任，一九卅一年眞除爲中國墨西哥公使，現任斯職，

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Men and Events

U. G. Frondorf, manager of the Ault & Wiborg office in Shanghai, has gone to Manila on a business trip.

Miss Anne Whitmore, clerk of the Honolulu Circuit Court, passed through Shanghai during the week enroute to Manila.

Nearly all the schools in Shanghai, both Municipal and private, Chinese and foreign, have closed owing to the incidence of the present troubles.

Mrs. T.O. Thackrey, wife of the editor of the *Shanghai Evening Post*, was confined to the Country Hospital for several days during the week.

Prices of Chinese rice, like other commodities, have soared skyward in Shanghai partly due to a scarcity of supplies and partly to profiteering.

Curfew from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. is being enforced both in the French Concession and in the International Settlement. Persons to whom passes are issued by the Police are being exempted.

Seven Chinese passenger steamers are now plying between Shanghai and Ningpo engaged in the transportation of war refugees to the interior districts. More than 40,000 people left Shanghai Februery 2 aboard these steamers, all bound for Ningpo.

Carrol Lunt, publisher of the *China Digest*, a paper which in its policy has been very friendly to the Japanese, in an announcement in the daily press, regretted the inability to publish January 30, owing to the plant which prints the paper being located in Haining road, one of the districts made uninhabitable by the Japanese invasion.

All Japanese steamers plying in China waters have been tied up as a result of a general strike of the Chinese crews as a protest against the Japanese aggressions in Shanghai. Japanese steamers which arrived at Shanghai on Feb. 1 from Yangtsze ports were all deserted as soon as they reached here. As a result, no Japanese boat left Shanghai Feb. 2.

An organization known as the National Salvation Association of Chinese People has established its offices in the Fan Eh Primary School, 1533 Robison Road, and another office in the Industrial Banking Corporation's premises, 384 Kiukiang Road, for collection of contributions for the relief of the 19th Route Army which defended the North Station from Japanese invasion.

Most of the lawsuits in the various foreign courts in Shanghai have been suspended owing to the fact that counsel in the cases are engaged in volunteer work in connection with the present crisis. The Chinese (District) courts in the Settlement are operating as usual, but one of the effects of the present situation, particularly the operation of the curfew ordinance, has been to greatly reduce the amount of crime.

Quo Zung-un, managing-director of the Shanghai Nanking Railway administration, has been dismissed by the Ministry of Railways and replaced by Cheng Shing-han, who was formerly traffic manager and who assumed his new post beginning of the week. The head office of the administration has been removed to the Foreign Settlement owing to the fact that the North Station has been destroyed by Japanese bombing operations.

Wong Gee-chong, stationmaster on the Shanghai-Woosung railway at a small station near Shanghai, was stood up before a Japanese firing squad on the night of January 28 because he refused to obey an order which would have disrupted the railway service. After having shot him, the Japanese left him apparently dead. He feigned death, having only been shot in the arm. As soon as they departed he ran towards Shanghai, received another wound in the other arm fired by a sentry, but eventually arrived safely in Shanghai.

Gen. Chen Min-shu, former Commander of the 19th Route Army now defending Shanghai against Japanese aggressions, arrived here from Nanking on Feb. 2. Immediately following his arrival, he entered into conference with his leading commanding officers and later proceeded to the Chapei front to inspect the defenses. Gen. Chen has tendered his resignation as Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and his concurrent post as Minister of Communications and decided to remain here to direct operations of his forces.

A Chinese report states that the Chinese casualties in the guerilla warfare here could not be ascertained, as the Japanese have been removing corpses of Chinese soldiers, placing them in sacks and storing them in a godown opposite the O. S. K. Wharf, while the Japanese corpses has been kept at the No. 6 Godown. The Chinese bodies, it was stated, were covered with oil cloth in readiness for transportation to outports in the near future, while disinfectants have been applied to the bodies of the Japanese to prevant them from decaying owing to the warm weather.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Mexico, Like China, Has Many Debts

Mexico and Her Foreign Creditors, by Edgar Turlington. New York: Columbia University Press.

Mexico, like China, saddled with a huge indebtedness. Of the debt of G$575,000,000 which Mexico carries, all but G$30,000,000 is due to foreigners. Mexico's foreign debt is not secured as is the foreign debt to China by a sort of stranglehold on the Customs revenue. Mexico's potential wealth, however, with its huge reserves of silver, petroleum and other minerals is tremendous. One third of Mexico's obligations are due to French bondholders, a little less than one-fourth to Americans, and about one-fifth to British investors. Mexico has lately not been in a position to pay its obligations. The author says that if no satisfactory arrangements are made between Mexico and the International Committee of Bankers in the near future, or if an arrangement is made and shortly afterwards breaks down, it is not improbable that the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and other countries whose nationals hold Mexican bonds may be moved to suggest an arbitration as to how much Mexico should pay on her bonds and how the payments shall be secured. There would seem to be no insuperable difficulty in defining the terms of reference to an arbrital body, in Mr. Turlington's opinion. The author in his preface says, and the reviewer agrees with him, that a study of the Mexican debt problem will have lasting value as an exhibit of the facts respecting one of the most important instances of international borrowing. Undoubtedly, as the author says, an analysis of American experience in this domain will aid in throwing light on the problem of the relations between debtor countries and their creditors.

The author mentions that there is a tendency in certain quarters toward the view that persons who invest in foreign bonds or in any kind of property whose value depends on conditions in a foreign country should be required to take all the risks of their ventures. There is, however, another tendency, which for the present seems stronger, towards the view, expressed by Mr. Coolidge in 1927, that there is a "distinct and binding obligation on the part of selfrespecting governments to afford protection .... to the property of citizens wherever they be." Bonds are property, the author points out, no less than houses, mines and crops; and in a country given to frequent revolution their value is hardly more speculative than that of more tangible holdings. The author says a government which is able to pay indemnity or damage to houses, mines and crops can doubtless find the money for reimbursement of investors in its bonds. In case of foreign bonds certainly if not in the case of internal bonds, there appears no sound basis in law for a distinction between the rights of international reclamation of defrauded bondholders and those of other persons injured by wrongful acts of the government.

Now that the question of China's national indebtedness is very much to the fore, this book on Mexico whose situation is quite analogous to that of China, is well worth of study,

G. W. M.

READERS of *The China Weekly Review* who may be interested in obtaining copies of any books which have been reviewed in these columns, may obtain them by sending their orders in care of *The Review*...If obtainable in Shanghai the books will be mailed immediately at retail prices prevailing in Shanghai, or if not obtainable here, they will be ordered from the publishers abroad. Send orders or inquiries to Book Editor, *The China Weekly Review*, 38 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

(*Continued from page 307*)

The *Daily Telegraph*, commenting upon recent developments, says those who admitted the equities of Japan's attitude towards Manchuria cannot regard without misgiving this use of force in such a highly explosive situation as Shanghai where other Powers have immense interests to safeguard.

Japan's claim that it is not doing more than any Power is entitled to do cannot, declares the paper, be abruptly set aside, but it considers that in this connection everything depends upon Japan's ability to keep the dangerous situation in hand without prejudice to rights and interests as well founded as hers.

The *Daily Herald* declares that Japanese imperialism has clearly made up its mind to something like the conquest of China. The paper, however, points out that Shanghai isn't China and that there are great interior forces that can come only slowly into play.

It may be on the cards, the *Herald* concludes, that the new invasion of China may end not in victory but in the suicide of Japanese imperialism.

In its correspondence with China and Japan, which has been published at the request of the Senate, the United States has been *fortiter in re* while Great Britain has been *suaviter in modo*. This was the comment of some of the American newspapers which point out that, because of his attitude, Colonel Stimson is involved in a "diplomatic dialectic" with the Japanese government.

The New York *Herald-Tribune* greets with delight quotations in the press from the remarks of an unnamed British official, who is said to have ridiculed the idea of a joint British and American boycott against Japan.

The Greatest Disaster Shanghai Has Ever Had

(*Translation of an Editorial from the China Times, leading Chinese Newspaper in Shanghai*)

The most critical period Shanghai has ever had in all its history has arrived. Realizing the seriousness of the situation and upon the advice of the authorities of the foreign settlements, the Chinese authorities completely surrendered to the demands made by the Japanese. They hoped that, by swallowing this bitter humiliation, a disaster might be avoided. Such a policy, although denounced in some quarters, was generally approved and recommended by both Chinese and foreigners of the city. But to the surprise and disappointment of all, the very disaster which the Chinese authorities tried to avoid, could not be averted. The Japanese had made up their minds to invade Chinese territory and start fresh troubles, whether the Chinese accepted the demands or not.

It is safe to say that the lack of a positive Japan policy on the part of the Nanking government will invite fresh troubles at any time and anywhere along the Chinese coast. This same policy or lack of one has lost for China, Mukden and Chinchow. and it is not surprising the same fate should have befallen Shanghai.

The only comforting news received so far comes from abroad. America and England are reported to be exchanging the co-operation of the two countries to stop this slaughter of the defenseless Chinese by the Japanese. The present disaster has all the possibilities of a world conflagration.

Whatever hope there may be in store in the direction of foreign intervention, Shanghai will have to make great sacrifices. One way of making as little sacrifice as possible is for the people of Shanghai to remain calm and refrain from doing anything to make matters worse.

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Large Corps of Newspaper Correspondents in Shanghai

The large corps of newspaper correspondents representing papers in various parts of the world, which has been covering the Manchurian situation for the past four months, has arrived in Shanghai. Among the latest arrivals are Floyd Gibbons, former war correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*, who is now representing the *International News Service* (*Hearst*). John Geotte, who also represents *I. N. S.* in Peiping, arrived with Mr. Gibbons. J. Bosshard, correspondent and photographer, who is representing the German *Ullstein Press* is also here. Mr. Bosshard made the trip over the North Pole with the German Zeppelin. Other correspondents who have been in Manchuria, including Victor Keen, N. Y. *Herald-Tribune*; R. Sweetland, *Chicago Daily News*; J. B. Powell, *Chicago Tribune*, have also returned to the Shanghai "front." Demaree Bess, correspondent for the *United Press* in Peiping, who has been in Manchuria, is also expected in Shanghai shortly. Mr. Bess recently resigned from the *United Press* to become Far Eastern correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*. The offices in Shanghai of the *United Press*, *Associated Press* and *Reuters Service* have all increased their staffs in order to cover the local situation fully. A further addition to the Shanghai correspondents' corps is Miss Peggy Hull, who has arrived from New York to represent the *N. Y. Daily News*. Miss Hull has had previous newspaper experience in China. Hallet Abend, correspondent for the *New York Times*, who has been in Manchuria and North China for several weeks has also returned to Shanghai.

The Attitude of the South

(By Our Canton Correspondent.)

WITH Hu Han-min remaining aloof in declining the portfolio at the Nanking Central Political Council and General Chen Chi-tang and other southern military commanders insisting on the establishment of the South-Western China Political and Kuomintang Councils as the semi-independent administrative bodies in the South it is generally expected that the Canton situation will be subjected to further significant changes soon.

Hu Han-min has definitely refused the offer of Yu Yu-jen, the President of the Nanking Control Yuan who went to Hongkong to invite the Kuomintang Rightist leader to go to Nanking. Mr. Hu Han-min has indicated his willingness to remain in Hongkong for sometime but keen observers predict that Hu Han-min may join the South-western China political Council at a subsequent date when the opportune moment comes. Hu Han-min is a Cantonese and it is to the Cantonese military commanders and politicians that he will look for support in his future political activities.

Hu Han-min visited Canton on two occasions since his arrival in the South but twice he was unable to reach an understanding with the Cantonese military commanders which explains his hurried exit from Canton. Certain Divisional Commanders under General Chen Chi-tang are maintaining a somewhat independent political outlook and they went to the extent of refusing to attend the same political conferences with Mr. Hu Han-min.

Meanwhile the Cantonese military commanders have been unable to settle the question of the appointment of the Provincial Chairman. The portfolio has been offered to Dr. C. C. Wu, until recently the Chinese Minister to Washington, Dr. Wu is on quite good terms with the Naval and Air Force Commanders and with such military force to his support Dr. C. C. Wu has presented certain demands to the head of the Canton military officers, General Chen Chi-tang as terms for his acceptance of the Kuangtung Provincial Chairmanship. Inter alia Dr. Wu demands that he must become concurrently the Chief Administrator in the Hainan Islands while all the military officers in the districts of Kuangtung must promise not to interfere with his Provincial regime.

Military Interference Resented

Furthermore Dr. Wu demands that the Divisional Commanders serving under General Chen Chi-tang must not insist on appointing their henchmen and political associates as Magistrates in the Kwangtung Districts. The existing maladministration when district revenues are being seized by the military commanders is another subject of strong disapproval by the newly selected Provincial Chairman. The latter has a reconstruction project for the development of Canton Proper and its adjacent districts including Hainan Islands in southern Kwangtung and to this end he has pointed out to the military powers the necessity to assign twenty per cent of the Kwangtung revenues which amount to over $8,000,000 a month for this reconstruction scheme. Finally Dr. Wu wishes to appoint his own Commissioners of Civil Affairs and Reconstruction. The Civil Affairs Department is authorised to appoint all the district Magistrates, but as the system exists the Divisional Commanders appoint all the Magistrates. The Commander-in-Chief is undecided on accepting the above terms, and meanwhile two or three close associates of General Chen Chi-tang have been mentioned as probables for the post. In his disappointment Dr. Wu has left for Hongkong.

Political Crisis Averted?

When General Chen Chi-tang first announced the Canton military commanders' decision to organise the semi-independent South-western China Political Council many believed that this amounted to a deliberate attempt to create a new political faction in the South in the form of an alliance among the Provinces in Southwestern China. The recommendation to invite Provincial military commanders in Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Szechuen to join the new political movement has caused immediate condemnation from Nanking Government circles including Dr. Wang Ching-wei whose attack and strong criticisms on this military occupation in the Provinces received warm apperciation among the moderate elements in the Canton Government circles. The result of this was that certain military commanders agree to the abolition of the military council and the formation of which has at least been postponed.

The public and political leaders' condemnation at the present national crisis against such a movement is considered most logical. It is pointed out that for years

Kwangtung has borne the brunt of the war expenditure and financial burden of the Kuomintang movement. For the accomplishment of the Kuomintang campaign Canton has financed the northern expedition and numerous other campaigns.

The independent Government in Canton which was formed in May in opposition against Chiang Kai-shek's Government in Nanking has reiterated its determination to see the termination of military occupation of the Provinces and downfall of any form of militaristic and dictatorial regimes in this troubled country. Little wonder therefore that the populace in North and South received the news of the Nine-Province conference in the North and the Five-Province Council in Canton (for the alleged purpose to strengthen the national defence) with consternation—a fear created throught the strong disapproval against further civil wars.

Supports the Central Government

When the peace envoys of the Canton Government assembled recently at the Shanghai conferences they also discussed the formation of military commissions in the country for the purpose of directing rehabilitation and anti-bandit suppression work. It was suggested that if these military commissions were ever to be formed the provincial geographical condition must be studied. For instance Kwangtung and Fukien being both considered naval bases on the China coasts these two provinces should be joined into one region with Kwangsi and Yunnan which are in close proximity with the French frontier to form another commission which will facilitate the defence of the Chinese frontier. This being the natural outcome of the solution it is considered most surprising that the formation of so vast a military alliance including five big provinces should have been recommended.

Nanking's Authority

It cannot be explained that these military commissions are formed for the sole purpose of strengthening the national defence or to facilitate negotiation with the neighboring Powers as should any dispute arise between the Provinces and the foreign Powers the Foreign Ministry at Nanking is the proper authority to open any negotiations on behalf of the Provinces.

The Manchuria Government's attempt to settle the Wanpaoshan "incident" without relying on the Nanking authorities is a grave mistake in China's latest dealings with Japan which should be still fresh in the mind of the Kuangtung military leaders.

What is more, as the porposed semi-independent military and political councils in Canton will be organised on lines which will give them powers above the Provincial Government, but under the authority of the Nanking Central Political Council or Kuomintang Executive Committee an infringement of the Central Government's authority is feared. This will be in direct opposition to the principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen who made the hsien or district the unit of the provincial administration. The latter in turn is controlled by the Nanking Government. Therefore it has never been the wish of Dr. Sun Yat-sen that any independent political body should exist between the Provincial Government and the Central Government and for this reason the Nanking Government fought with a determination some years ago for the abolition of the Branch Political Councils which once functioned in Canton, Peking and Hankow.

(*Continued next page*)

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Easy — Business Done 1,100,000 Shares — February 3

1931-1932 High	1931-1932 Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Feb. 1	Tues Feb. 2
23½	3¼	—	Adams Express	5	4⅝
182¾	63⅛	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	69¼	67¼
42¾	10⅛	1.00	Allis Chalmers	12	11⅞
129¾	55⅜	*4.00	American Can	62⅝	59¾
51¾	6⅝	—	American & Foreign Power	7¼	7
31½	3⅜	—	American & For. Power W.	3⅞	Mutl.
58½	13⅝	.50	American Smelting	16½	15½
201¾	109¼	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	115⅞	114
132¾	65½	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	77	77
80¾	22	3.00	American Waterworks	28¼	27¾
43¼	9	—	Anaconda Copper	11	10⅜
87⅞	13⅛	—	Baltimore & Ohio	19	18
70⅜	16	—	Bethlehem Steel	18½	17½
76⅛	33⅞	*3.00	Borden Company	36⅞	37⅛
30¾	9	1.00	Borg Warner	10½	10⅛
45¾	11	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	15	14½
131½	32¾	—	Case J. I.	36¼	35
54⅛	14¼	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	17¾	17
25¾	11¾	1.00	Chrysler	13½	13¼
20¾	5⅛	.30	Cities Service, Co.	5¾	5¾
45⅞	12	5%S	Columbia Gas & Electric	13⅜	13⅜
12	3⅛	.30	Commonwealth & Southern	4¼	4¼
2¾	⅜	—	" " warr.	½	9/16
109⅝	56⅜	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	59⅜	58
12	5	—	Continental Oil	6	5⅛
86⅝	36¼	*3.00	Corn Products	42	41½
5⅞	1	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	2½	2¼
78¾	42¾	4.00	Drug Incorporated	52¼	52½
107	48⅜	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	52¾	50¾
185¾	73⅞	5.00	Eastman Kodak	82⅛	80¾
61	9	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	11¼	10¾
38⅜	2½	—	Fox Film "A"	3⅞	3¾
54¾	19¼	1.60	General Electric	20⅝	19⅜
56	29	3.00	General Foods	34⅜	33½
48	19⅝	3.00	General Motors	21½	21⅛
84⅛	20½	5.00	General Railway Signal	24¾	24
38¾	9¼	—	Gillette	12½	12⅛
42½	15	2.50	Gold Dust	16¾	16⅞
20⅞	3½	—	Goodrich Rubber	4⅛	4⅛
52¾	13¾	1.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	15⅜	15⅝
22⅝	5⅜	.50	Granby	7⅛	7
62½	15	3.00	International Cement	16¾	16⅞
4	½	—	International Combu. Eng.	1½	1¼
60½	22¼	2.50	International Harvester	25¾	26¼
20⅛	7⅛	.20	International Nickel	8¼	8¼
38¾	7	.60	International Tel. & Tel.	9¾	9⅜
80¾	15¾	1.00	Johns Manville	20	19¼
31½	9⅝	.50	Kennecott	11⅜	10¾
27¾	4¼	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	8⅛	7½
91¾	40	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	56	56
63½	24⅛	3.00	Loew's: Inc	28⅜	28¼
21⅞	10	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	14½	14⅛
19	3	—	Ludlum Steel	4½	4½
29¼	6¾	—	Montgomery Ward	8½	8⅜
40⅞	14¾	2.00	Nash Motors	17½	17½
14¾	5	.40	Nevada Consolidated Co.	5⅝	5½
132¼	25⅝	—	New York Central	30⅝	29⅜
11	2½	—	North American Aviation	3⅞	3⅞
54⅞	29⅝	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	34½	33⅞
11⅞	3⅞	.40	Packard Motors	4¾	4¾
50¼	6	10%S	Paramount—Publix Corp	9¾	9
64	16⅞	2.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	22	20⅝
8½	1¾	.40	Pennroad Corporation	3⅜	3⅜
16⅝	4¼	—	Phillips Petroleum	4⅝	4½
96	50¼	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	52½	51⅞
27½	4	—	Radio Corporation	7⅝	7⅜
24½	¾	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	5⅝	5⅝
54½	32⅝	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	38½	38
63¼	30	2.50	Sears Roebuck	33¼	32¼
10¼	2⅞	—	Shell Union	3½	3⅝
23⅜	6⅞	—	Simmons Company	7¼	7½
26½	8¾	1.00	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	9½	9⅛
54½	30⅜	2.00	Southern California Edison	31¼	31
88¾	25⅝	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	28½	28
53½	25½	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	27¼	27
26¼	10½	2.00	Texas Corporation	12	11¾
55¾	19⅝	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	23½	23¾
18	2⅛	—	Trans America	3	3
72	23⅝	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	30½	30
205½	67	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	77	73½
38⅞	10	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	16⅛	14¾
31¼	7⅞	.75	United Corporation	9	9
37½	16	1.20	United Gas Improvement	19	19
20⅜	2⅞	—	U.S. Rubber	4	4¼
152⅜	36¼	2.00	U.S. Steel	41	39⅜
76¾	11¼	—	Vanadium	14⅜	14
20⅜	2¼	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	3½	3⅛
107¾	20¼	2.50	Westinghouse E. & M.	26⅛	25
72⅝	36¾	2.40	Woolworth	42¼	41⅞
*plus extras			Call Money	2½%	2½%

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In addition to this, the formation of such powerful political councils participated in by five provinces will require a big sum for its maintenance and it is open to doubt if the existing stringent financial condition in the South permits such political extravagance.

Realising the Nanking Government's opposition to this movement General Chen Chi-tang and his Divisional Commanders and Messrs. Tang Shao-yi, C. C. Wu, Hsiao Fu-cheng and Teng Tse-ju have issued an important statement proclaiming the dissolution of the military council.

The declaration further explains that the Southwestern China Political Council is organised for the purpose of directing rehabilitation and the leaders here are awaiting for the Government in Nanking to promulgate new regulations and rules governing the function of such a Council. The proclamation further reiterates that the Southern Provincial Government entertains not the least intention to commandeer the Maritime Custom's surplus funds which amount to over $2,000,000 monthly. It concludes by pledging support to the Nanking Government.

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

January 28, 1932.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	47	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	54½	11.43
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	21½	—
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	81½	6.28
Chile Government	6 % Sep. 1, 1961	13⅝	—
Republic of Finland	6½% Sep. 1, 1956	56⅞	—
Finnish Gtd. Municipalities "A"	6½% Oct. 1, 1954	48½	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Apr. 15, 1958	40	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	38¼	—
German General Electric (A.E.G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	42	—
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	27⅞	—
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	88½	8.18
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	13	—
City of Milan	6½% Apr. 1, 1952	68½	10.23
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sep. 1, 1959	14½	—
Republic of Peru	6 % Oct. 1, 1961	6½	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % Apr. 1, 1955	40	—
State of Sao Paulo (Brazil)	7 % Oct. 1, 1940	61½	—
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	29¼	—
American I.G. Chemical Corporation	5½% May 1, 1949	68½	9.14
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific	5 % Jan. 1, 2000	11¼	—
Chile Copper Co.	5 % Jan. 1, 1947	52	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	5 % May 1, 1957	74¼	7.16
International Match Corporation	5 % Jan. 15, 1941	61	12.28
The Mead Corp. w.w.	6 % May 1, 1945	48	—
National Steel Corp.	5 % Apr. 1, 1956	73⅜	32.7
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	84	08.8
Japanese Government	5½% May 1, 1965	71	07.0

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 %	1925	59	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 %	1913/60	59½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 %	1913/60	57½	—
Chinese Government (Crisp Loan)	5 %	1912	37½	—
Shanghai-NankingRailway	5 %	1904/08	39	—
Shanghai - Hangchow-Ningpo Railway	5 %	1908/38	63½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 %	1911/1951	17	—
Tientsin-PukowRailway	5 %	1908/09	15	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct are not guaranteed.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 27th January, 1932.

There has been a dearth general business of since our last: Silver has advanced and exchange rates improved. The great difficulties, both political and financial which face the Chinese Government continue, though arrangements with Shanghai Bankers have averted a moratorium on Domestic Bonds. We must record the landing of Japanese Marines in Shanghai to protect the interests of Japanese, in these very unsettled times. A nervous feeling prevails regarding the peace of the settlement, which has already been upset by a serious fracas between Chinese and Japanese during the week.

The London/New York Cross rate has declined from 3.46⅝ to 3.46⅜.

The Japanese Cross rate has fallen from 37.20 to 36.39.

Silver:—Opened on the 21st, at 18 15/16d. spot, 18 3/16d. forward, and U.S $ 0.29½ and closes today at 19 1/16d, 19⅛d, and U.S. $ 0.29½.

Small Indian selling is reported: some purchases by China and the Continent. The Bombay market remains closed.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 21st inst, was 1/10⅛d. raised on the 23rd inst, to 1/10⅛d: this morning lowered to 1/10⅛d

Our Stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 62,086,000 an increase of Tls. 304,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 193,410,000 an increase of $ 710,000
Estimated value Tls. 201,341,000 as against Tls. 214,466,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Dec.	Thursday Jan. 21	Friday Jan. 22	Saturday Jan. 23	Monday Jan. 25	Tuesday Jan. 26	Wed. Jan. 27
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T on London	1/11.065	1/10¼	1/10¼	1/10½	1/10½	1/10½	1/10⅜
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/10¼	1/10¼	1/10½	1/10½	1/10½	1/10⅜
4 m/s ,,	—	1/10 5/16	1/10 5/16	1/10 5/16	1/10 5/16	1/10 5/16	1/10 7/16
T/T on India	127,010	122½	122½	124	124¼	124¼	123¼
T/T on France	825,920	813	816	821	818	820	820
T/T on N.Y.	32,310	32	32	32¼	32¼	32⅜	32⅜
T/T on Demand		32	32	32¼	32¼	32⅜	32⅜
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		135¼	135½	136½	136¼	136¾	137¼
T/T on H'kong	75.840	76 1/16	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76¼
T/T on Japan	38.440	116½ nom.	116½ nom.	115 nom	115 nom.	113 nom	113 nom.
T/T on Batavia	80.200	79½	79¾	80	80	80	79¾
T/T on Straits	122.140	126	125½	124	124	124	124½
Ck's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred.&D/A	2/0.430						
4m/s B/L D/P	877.560						
6m/s ,, B/L Cred&D/A	—						
4 m/s B/L Cred D/A or D/P							
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	34.197						
4m/s ,, Docs.	—						

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling,	Jan. 21	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan 25	Jan. 26	Jan. 27
Bullion,						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	18 15/16	19⅛	19½	19 7/16	19½	19 15/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 29½	G.$.29⅝	G.$.29⅞	G.$.29½	G.$.29½	G.$ 29½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 688.00	Tls. 673	Tls. 669.20	Tls. 675.00	Tls. 668	Tls. 670.80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch) ....Nominal	Tls. 112.40	Tls. 112.30	Tls. 112.30	Tls. 112.40	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 71.7¼	Tls. 71.8¼	Tls. 71 8½	Tls. 71.8⅜	Tls. 71.8⅞	Tls. 71 6½
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	6%	London on Paris	T/T 87.97
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 346⅜
London open of Market rate of Dis.	3m/s 4¾%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 1/16
,, ,,	4 ,, 4¾	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/5¼
,, ,,	6 ,, 4¾	Kobe on London	T/T 2/1

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands.

HIKAWA MARU, November 30.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Copper Ingots	*Pls.*	840
Wheat	,,	7,875

JAVANESE PRINCE Nov. 30.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Lt.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ...	*Bls.* 400 *Pls.*	1,488
Copper Ingots	,,	1,008
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	3,086
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Bars	*Pls.*	415
Screws	,,	20
Sheets	,,	84
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	579
,, ,, Stripes..	,,	761
Borax, Crude or Refined.	,,	840
Cuttle-fish, Dried	,,	33
Starch	,,	907
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,398
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	6,488
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	330

GRANVILLE, December 1.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ...	*Bls.* 800 *Pls.*	2,244
Flour, Wheat	,,	40 968
Grease	,,	58
Milk, Condensed	,,	397
Sulphur, Crude	,,	336
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	67,768
Paints, Unclassed	,,	274
Timber:		
Laths	*Pcs.*	500,000
Softwood:		
Merchantable	*Sup.ft.*	67,993
Ordinary, Sawn...	,,	928,864

PRESIDENT MADISON, Dec. 1.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America

Copper Ingots	*Pls.*	2,180
Apples, Fresh	,,	1,264
Herrings, Salt	,,	24
Flour, Wheat	,,	2,216
Hams	,,	5
Milk, Condensed	,,	360
Onions, Fresh	,,	38
Paper, Common Printing	,,	5,909
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	14
Machinery, & Parts of	*G. Units*	39,180

ELDENA, December 1.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated)

From U. S. of America.

Asphalt	*Pls.*	2,731
Grease	,,	600
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	95,905
,, Kerosene, in Case ..	,,	250,250

NEW YORK, December 2.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Wheat	*Pls.*	29,505

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, December 2.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 80 *Pls.*	78.23
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 10 *Pls.*	9.52
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 46 ,,	145.37
Tea, Green:		
YoungHyson, Hangchow	,,	22
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	341
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow etc.	,,	119
Hair, Human	,,	181
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	6,111
,, Weasel,	,,	4,000

FERNGLEN, December 3.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw...	*Bls.* 3,250 *Pls.*	11,134
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	2,426
Carbon Black	,,	141

MUNCASTER CASTLE, Dec. 3.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	24
Cotton, Raw ...	*Bls.* 700 *Pls.*	1,832
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Stripes	,,	50
Old or Scrap	,,	138
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,161

SILVERPALM, December 3.

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American...	*Bls.* 5,422 *Pls.*	19,277
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	*Pls.*	506
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Hoops	*Pls.*	1,388
Newspapers, Old	,,	840
Resin	,,	921
Petrolatum	,,	938
Sulphur Black	,,	96
,, others	,,	169
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	12,778
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 20 *G. Units*	1,562

LOSSIE BANK, December 4.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ...	*Bls.* 400 *Pls.*	1,568
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	450
Chlorine, Liquid	,,	207

FELIX ROUSSEL, December 4.

Agents: Cie des Messageries Maritimes.

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	2

ATREUS, December 7.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls.* 6,075 *Pls.*	22,616

SACRAMENTO VALLEY Dec. 7.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls* 12,278 *Pls.*	36,176

YOJIN MARU, December 8.

(Agents: Daido Kaiun K. K.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn...	*Sup.ft.*	160 457

PRESIDENT HARRISON, December 8.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American.....	*Bls.* 700 *Pls.*	1,858
Aluminium Sheets	,,	251
Bronze Powder	,,	4
Canned Asparagus	,,	30
,, Fruits	,,	27
Fruits, Dried	,,	82
,, Fresh	,,	87
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	59
Glucose	,,	111
Leather, Unclassed	,,	16
Milk, Condensed	,,	170
Oil, Coconut	,,	29
Petrolatum	,,	146
Paper, Printing	,,	220
Newspapers, Old	,,	2,220
Raisins	,,	56
Shrimps, Dried	,,	276
Wax, Paraffin	,,	415
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	22,157
Lemons, Fresh	*Pcs.*	19,500
Motor-cars, Carts of	,,	6
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	470
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 5 *G. Units*	709
Machinery, & Parts of ...	,,	59,422

CITY OF ELWOOD, Dec. 8.

(Agents: American Pioneer Line.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Shanghai	*Pls.*	7
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	188
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	171
Hyson, Hangchow ...	,,	23
Bristles, Assorted	,,	200
Oil, Wood	,,	915
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,020

SHINYO MARU, December 8.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls.* 100 *Pls.*	360

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, Dec. 10.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Chungking	*Bls.* 30 *Pls.*	29.74
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 50 *Pls.*	49.41
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	79.32
Tea, Black:		
Congou, Wenchow	,,	86
Other kinds, Hankow	,,	155
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	1,066
Hyson, Hangchow	,,	57
YoungHyson, Hangchow	,,	62
Book, Printed	,,	9
Brassware	,,	26
Feathers, Duck	,,	98
,, Gose	,,	40
Hair, Human	,,	72
Hats, Hemp	*Pcs.*	9,000
,, Rush	,,	180,800
Skins, Lamb	,,	1,000
,, Mole, Untanned	,,	620

KASAGI MARU, December 10.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw: ...	*Bls.* 400 *Pls.*	1,400
Coffee	,,	26
Shrimps, Dried	,,	170
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,075

PRESIDENT WILSON, Dec. 11.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw		
American ...	*Bls.* 1,876 *Pls.*	5,548
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain...	*Pls.*	798
,, ,, Scraps	,,	375
Steel, Structural	,,	51
Canned Asparagus	,,	50
Bronze Powder	,,	15
Butter	,,	3
Canned Fruits	,,	35
Fruits, Dried	,,	66
,, Fresh	,,	58
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	101
Lead, Red	*Pls.*	60
,, Yellow	,,	60
Milk, Condensed	,,	540
Oil, Coconut	,,	30
Onions, Fresh	,,	56
Oranges, Fresh	,,	183
Paper, Printing (Woodfree)	,,	3,791
Raisins, Dried	,,	23
Shrimps, Dried	,,	409
Soda Ash	,,	840
Sulphur Black	,,	558
Motor-cars	*Pcs*	5
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	730
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	96
Automobiles, Parts of	*G. Units*	2,364
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	11,526
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 6 ,,	1,127

ASAMA MARU, December 11.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Bristles, Assorted	*Pls.*	5

In All Parts of China and the Far East

Persons who are interested in obtaining single copies or placing subscriptions for *The China Weekly Review* will find agents handling the paper in all parts of China and the Far East. For the convenience of readers, we are publishing the following current list of agents where latest issues of *The Review* may be obtained:

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864 Avenue Haig

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53 N. Szechuen Road

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Cor. Nanking & Szechuen Rds.
Corner Nanking & The Bund
Shanghai Club (front)
American Club (front)

Ting Ziang Exchange Shop
208 A Szechuen Road

Tung Sung Exchange Shop
24 Broadway

Williams Bookstore
Fb 226 Avenue Haig.
Y. Y. Liu and Co.
6 Carter Road
Yih An Book Store
105 N. Szechuen Road
Yuen Zung Exchange Shop
1137 North Szechuen Road
Yung Shing Exchange Shop
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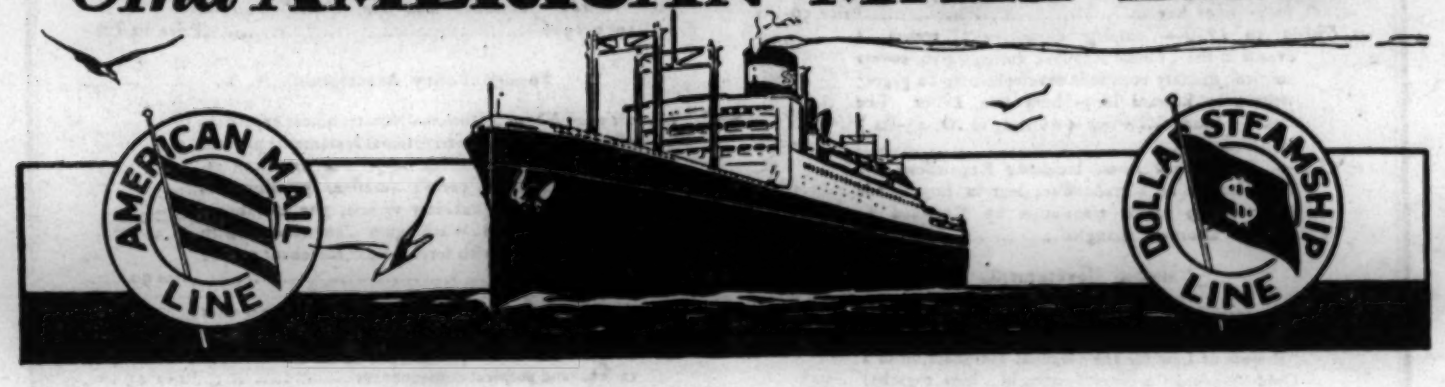

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